

JPRS 80158

23 FEBRUARY 1982

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2574

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

23 February 1982

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2574

CONTENTS

ANGOLA

Continued FNLA Activities in North Reported (I KATHIMERINI, 17-18 Jan 82).....	1
Briefs Sonangol's London Office	4

BOTSWANA

Briefs Silver Find	5
-----------------------	---

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Briefs Reasons for Moto's Flight	6
-------------------------------------	---

ETHIOPIA

Chairman To Make Major Policy Statement in Asmara Monday (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 23 Jan 82).....	7
Eritrean Sees USSR Outflanking U.S. in Gulf Area (Aldo de Quarto; IL BORGHESE, 24 Jan 82).....	10
Masses Urged to Vigilance Over Eritrea (Editorial; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 24 Jan 82).....	11
Reconstruction Efforts in Eritrea Stressed (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 82).....	13
Legesse Calls on Eritrean Masses To Intensify Struggle (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 82).....	15
Weekly Review of the Ethiopian Press (Hailu Issaias; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 24 Jan 82).....	17

Eritrean Front Appeals to Arab Leaders for Help (KUNA, 9 Feb 82).....	20
Eritrean Struggle Said To Be Intensifying (Editorial; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 21 Jan 82).....	21
Ethiopian-French Talks Held To Strengthen Ties (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 21 Jan 82).....	23
ELF Appeals to World Groups To Prevent Massacre (KUNA, 2 Feb 82).....	24
Assab Port Activities To Increase by 30 Percent (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 23 Jan 82).....	25
Nutrition Institute Projects Show Encouraging Results (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 23 Jan 82).....	26
Peasants in Gojjam Make Headway in Cooperatives (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 22 Jan 82).....	28
Co-Ops in Harar-Zuria Make Steady Progress (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 82).....	29
Rehabilitation Scheme in Full Swing in Ogaden (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 82).....	30
Review of Rural Development Projects (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 82).....	32
Falashas Live in Better Conditions (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 22 Jan 82).....	36
Agency To Construct Over 1,138 Houses (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 23 Jan 82).....	38
Literacy Campaign Said To Make Progress (Mulugetta Beyene; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 23 Jan 82).....	39
People Encouraged To Continue Anti-Corruption Drive (Kifle Djote; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 24 Jan 82).....	41
Advent of TV in Dire Dawa, Harrar Hailed (Editorial; THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 82).....	44
Reconstruction in Massawa Described Highly Encouraging (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 21 Jan 82).....	46
Educational Accord Signed with GDR (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 19 Jan 82).....	49
Ministry Reports on Health Care Management (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 21 Jan 82).....	50

Peasants Promote Socialist Way of Life (THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD, 21 Jan 82)	55
Briefs	
Corrupt Official Jailed	56
Maritime Transport	56
Saboteur Sentencing	56
Coffee Quota	57
Extortion Charge	57
Soviet Delegates	57
Self-Help Schemes	57
Peasants Complete Training	58
Offensive Warning	58
GAMBIA	
Briefs	
Jawara Raps Journalists	59
GHANA	
Commentary on Resignation of TUC Official (Sam Efua; Accra Domestic Service, 9 Feb 82)	60
Paper Calls for Formation of Advisory Committee (Accra Domestic Service, 7 Feb 82)	62
'TIMES' Questions Accra Bishop's Motives (Accra Domestic Service, 11 Feb 82)	63
People Urged To Guard Against Disinformation Campaign (GHANAIAN TIMES, 16 Jan 82)	64
Political Education of 'People's Forces' Advocated (Editorial; DAILY GRAPHIC, 20 Jan 82)	66
Workers' Involvement in Management Advocated (Editorial; DAILY GRAPHIC, 22 Jan 82)	68
American-Owned Plant Said Unwilling To Fight Pollution (DAILY GRAPHIC, 18 Jan 82)	70
Professional Associations Warned Not To Obstruct Revolution (DAILY GRAPHIC, 21 Jan 82)	72
Soldiers Tell of Torture Under Limann (Accra Domestic Service, 10 Feb 82)	73
Cocoa Evacuation Process Begins (WEST AFRICA, 1, 8 Feb 82)	75
First Load Process Continues	

UK Firm Provides Agricultural Assistance (WEST AFRICA, 1 Feb 82).....	77
Briefs	
Anti-Libya Campaign: 'Political Jargon'	78
Price Reductions	78
Massive Mail Delays	79
Libyan-Financed Islamic Center	79
LIBERIA	
PRC Speaker Says 'It Is Time To Lash Out Against Corruption' (NEW LIBERIAN, 29 Jan 82).....	80
Minister Warns Against Interference in Labor Matters (NEW LIBERIAN, 28 Jan 82).....	82
Ministry To Conduct 'House-to-House' Inspection of Firms (Kparcon Nardoh; NEW LIBERIAN, 25 Jan 82).....	83
Ban on Purchase of Transport Equipment Extended (Rufus Marmah Darpoh; DAILY OBSERVER, 26 Jan 82).....	85
Colonel Asks Nimba Citizens To Respond to Electrification (Westmore Dahn; DAILY OBSERVER, 28 Jan 82).....	86
FRG, Liberia Undertaking Two Water Projects (Klon Hinneh; NEW LIBERIAN, 26 Jan 82).....	88
MALI	
Briefs	
Foreign Minister Meets Ake	90
NAMIBIA	
Kalangula Calls Meeting To Start New Party (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 26 Jan 82).....	91
Swanu President Sees SA Supporting Swapo (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Jan 82).....	92
Meeting Calls for Ouster of Barnes (Karl Gowaseb; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Jan 82).....	93
Israelis in Joint Venture for Luederitz (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 Jan 82).....	95
Garoeb Again Justifies Resistance to Draft (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 27 Jan 82).....	96
Party Merger May Augur DTA Unification (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 27 Jan 82).....	97

HNP Withdraws From National Assembly (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 2 Feb 82).....	99
Independence Elements, Options Are Scrutinized (Leon Kok; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Jan 82).....	100
Great Care Urged in Handling Steyn Commission Proposals (Editorial; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 2 Feb 82).....	103
Mudge Discounts Split in DTA Ranks (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 28 Jan 82).....	104
Mudge Irked by Cost of Tintinpalast (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 29 Jan 82).....	105
NP Calls for Protection of Minority Interests (THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 2 Feb 82).....	106
Kaokoland Faces Disaster From War, Drought (David Pieters; THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER, 22 Jan 82).....	108
Briefs	
Walvis not Replacing Robben	110
Angolan Famine Reports	110

NIGERIA

Government Question May Lead to Impeachment Move (NEW NIGERIAN, 7 Jan 82).....	111
Senate Asks Shegari To Justify Request for More Ministers (NEW NIGERIAN, 21 Jan 82).....	113
Ousted Kaduna Governor Scored for Writing Book (SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Jan 82).....	114
Gongola Majority Leader Expelled From GNPP (A. B. Tapidi; NEW NIGERIAN, 25 Jan 82).....	115
GNPP Leader Urged To Bow Out of Politics (NEW NIGERIAN, 19 Jan 82).....	116
Former NPP Head Resigns, Accuses Journalists (Abubakar Umar; NEW NIGERIAN, 19 Jan 82).....	117
Saudi Government Promises Gift for Abuja Mosque (NEW NIGERIAN, 19 Jan 82).....	118
Vice President Gives Conditions for Census (NEW NIGERIAN, 15 Jan 82).....	119
Government Advised To Postpone Census (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 22 Jan 82).....	120

Senator Criticizes Industrial Policy (Biola Ajoni; NEW NIGERIAN, 25 Jan 82).....	121
Officials Scored on Asset Declaration (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 25 Jan 82).....	122
Lecturer Denounces Book on 1966 Coup (Aliyu Modibbo; NEW NIGERIAN, 22 Jan 82).....	123
Harvard Nigerian Reacts to Haig-Audu Meeting (Awwalu Hamisu Yadudu; SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 10 Jan 82).....	125
Police Reported Averting Eclipse-Night Riot in Maiduguri (Sani Haruna; NEW NIGERIAN, 11 Jan 82).....	126
Paper Scores Union Head for Statement on Strikes (Editorial; NEW NIGERIAN, 6 Jan 82).....	127
Port Operations Said Declining as New Laborers Take Over (Suleiman Dangana; NEW NIGERIAN, 6 Jan 82).....	128
Police Jail 30 in Maiduguri for Preaching Without License (NEW NIGERIAN, 16 Jan 82).....	129
Increased Problem of Smuggling Noted (NEW NIGERIAN, 21 Jan 82; SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN, 24 Jan 82)...	130
Death Penalty Urged, by Clement Eluaka Benin Border Area, by Alaye Gbenoba	
Commodity Boards Record Increased Agricultural Purchases (NEW NIGERIAN, 22 Jan 82).....	132
Letter Scores U. S. Food Policy (Abdulkareem Buba; NEW NIGERIAN, 21 Jan 82).....	133
Faulty Design of Refinery Costs 12 Million Naira Annually (NEW NIGERIAN, 20 Jan 82).....	134

REUNION

Related Reportage on Clarification of Proportional Representation (TEMOIGNAGES, 16-17 Jan 82).....	135
Left Has Chance To Seize Majority Open Action To Ensure Democracy	
Briefs Parliamentary Defense Mission	139

SENEGAL

Results of Diouf's Visit to EEC Noted (Shada Islam; WEST AFRICA, 1 Feb 82)	140
---	-----

SEYCHELLES

Details on New Power Generator Given (NATION, 26, 27 Jan 82)	142
Satisfies Mahe's Needs Government Energy Policy	
Japanese Aid for Praslin Water Project Sought (NATION, 28 Jan 82)	144
Cost of Mercenary Attack Damages Reported (NATION, 16 Jan 82)	145
Government Emphasis on Agriculture Reported (NATION, various dates)	146
President's Speech Self-Sufficiency Sought Sadeco Role Role of Parastatals, by Ronnie Jumeau	
Creole Mother Tongue To Be Given Its True Value (NATION, 16 Jan 82)	153
Biggest Coconut Scheme Launched (NATION, 27 Jan 82)	155
Korean Maize Experts Leave After Satisfactory Year (Ronnie Jumeau; NATION, 23 Jan 82)	156
Briefs Australian Rice	158

SOMALIA

Observance Highlights Role of Mass Media (HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82)	159
Somali, Austrian Presidents Exchange Messages (HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82)	160
Rabile Attends Reception for New District Secretary (HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82)	161
Siad Barre Opens Central Committee Meeting (HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82)	162

Somali Scientific Socialism Said To Ape No Model (Editorial; HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82).....	164
Aims, Achievements of Rural Development Campaign Sketched (Ahmed Elmi Farah; HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82).....	166
UNHCR Holds Refugee Workshops (HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82).....	169
Public Is Urged To Help Government Root Out Hoarding (Mohamoud M. Afrah; HEEGAN, 22 Jan 82).....	171
Briefs	
Minister Home From Iraq	173
Brigadier General Closes Seminar	173
Ethiopian Raid on Buhodle	173
Rebel Front Anniversary Call	173
Front Radio Reports Mutiny	174
SOUTH AFRICA	
'Soviet Marxist Onslaught' Expected To Intensify (THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82).....	175
Details on Transvaal Budget Reported (THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82).....	176
Transvaal's 'Minibudget' May Involve Poll (THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82).....	177
NRP Has a Role To Play, Says Transvaal Leader (THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82).....	178
Need for 'Compromise Budget' Seen (Don Wilkinson; THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82).....	179
Swedish Interest in Working in South Africa Reported (Aida Parker; THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82).....	180
Steyn Commission Report Viewed 'Sufficient To Cause Anxiety' (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82).....	182
Horwood Reports Growth in 1981 Better Than 1980 (THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82).....	184
Anti-SA Campaign Leader's Activities Described (Aida Parker; THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82).....	186
Nationalist 'Commission Paranoia' Under Attack (THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82).....	187
Gadd Ordered Out of Provincial Council (Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82).....	188

Witwatersrand Speakers Call for Release of All Detainees (Marilyn Cohen; THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82)	189
'Race' Amendments to Precious Stones Bill Fail (THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82)	191
German Interest in Industry, Trade Reported (THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82)	192
Government-Public Servants Pay Increase Agreement Discussed (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82)	193
'Oppressors' Control of Education Denounced (MUSLIM NEWS, 15 Jan 82)	195
Fall in Interest Rates Hinges on U. S. Economy (THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82)	197
Total Gold, Foreign Reserves Drop in January (Daan De Kock; THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82)	198
Probe Into Fedmis-Triomf Merger Underway (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82)	199
High Rents Seen as Price of Oppression (MUSLIM NEWS, 15 Jan 82)	200
Pageview: Destruction Decreed by Apartheid (MUSLIM NEWS, 15 Jan 82)	202
Uncaptioned Cartoon Derides Influx of Polish Refugees (MUSLIM NEWS, 15 Jan 82)	205
Government May Deal With Coloreds First, Then Indians (Jaap Theron; THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82)	206
Squatters Arrested at Nyanga Dune Site (THE CITIZEN, 11 Feb 82)	207
General Sales Tax Increase Announced (Cas St Leger; THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82)	208
Exports Decline, Imports Increase (Daan de Kock; THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82)	211
Theft of Television Sets Increases (Lawrence Mayekiso; THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82)	212
Assurance on Zimbabwe Passports Given (Chris Steyn; THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82)	213
Witwatersrand University Involvement in Work Stoppage Hit (Editorial; THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82)	214

Trial of Pro-Communist Students Continue; (Sandra Lieberum; THE CITIZEN, 11, 12 Feb 82).....	216
De Vries' Testimony SACP Strategy	
Dependency on Imported Machine Tools To Continue (THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82).....	219
Viljoen: Women Must Share in Defense (THE CITIZEN, 12 Feb 82).....	220
Winners of Army Competitions Announced (THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82).....	221
Country Barred by Twenty-three World Sports Bodies (THE CITIZEN, 9 Feb 82).....	223
Change in Sports-Political Situation Seen as Unlikely (MUSLIM NEWS, 15 Jan 82).....	225
Trial of Wit Students Charged With Communist Activities Reported (Sandra Lieberum; THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82).....	227
Briefs	
Burglars Rifle Security Docket	228
Swazi-Komatipoort Rail Link	228
PFP Motion on Aggett	228
Dutch Seek Voluntary Embargo	229
Escalation of Col, Inflation	229
Archbishop Fitzgerald Has Stroke	229
Indian Shift Move	230
Detainee in Hospital	230
Maize for Fertilizer	230
Detainees, Prisoners	231
Bartering of Maize	231
Women Police Reserve	231
Gold Price Drop 'Worrying'	231
Appropriation Bill	232
WRAB's Deficit	232
Public Service Resignations	232
SATS Financing	232

SWAZILAND

Tense Relationship Between ANC, Government Reported (Patrick Laurence; RAND DAILY MAIL, 28 Jan 82).....	233
--	-----

UGANDA

Democratic Party Head: Insecurity Worse (AFRICA AFP, 22 Jan 82).....	234
---	-----

ZAMBIA

National Commission for Development Planning Issues 1981 Report (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Feb 82).....	235
Mundia Orders Probe of National Council for Scientific Research (SUNDAY TIMES, 31 Jan 82).....	237
Willima Says Civil Service 'Riddled With Inefficiency' (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 2 Feb 82).....	238
Government To Begin Negotiations With IMF Next Month (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Jan 82).....	240
Minister Says Nation Must Brace Itself for More Sacrifices (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Jan 82).....	241
ZNS Commandant Raps Advocates of Znsis Scrapping (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Feb 82).....	242
Minister Says Industries Performing Below Par (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Jan 82).....	243
EEC Fact-Finding Mission Detained in Botswana (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 29 Jan 82).....	244
PRC Built Mill Cannot Open Unless Foreign Exchange Made Available (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Feb 82).....	245
Party Secretary Discusses Role of Parastatal Managers (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Feb 82).....	246
MPLA, UNITA Troops Reportedly Harass Western Province Citizens (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Feb 82).....	248
Government Gives More Incentives to Farmers, Increases Budget Aid (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 30 Jan 82).....	249
MP Says Budget 'Mere Rhetoric' Because of Inadequate Capital (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Feb 82).....	250
Party Secretary 'Satisfied' With Cuban Cooperation (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Feb 82).....	251
Paper's Probe of Fire-fighting Services Notes 'Alarming Scenario' (Robby Makayi; SUNDAY TIMES, 31 Jan 82).....	252
Zimbabwe Route 'Playing Significant Role' for Zambian Cargo (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 3 Feb 82).....	254
Corruption 'Rife' Among Police Officers Guarding Emerald Areas (TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Feb 82).....	255

UNZA Students Protest 'Unsatisfactory Feeding Arrangements'	
(DAILY MAIL, 4 Feb 82).....	256
Increasing Commercial Interest in Sheep Breeding Noted	
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 1 Feb 82).....	258
Minister Asks Namboard To Send Fertilizer to Southern Province	
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Feb 82).....	260
Maize Redirected After South African Troops Seize Pontoon	
(TIMES OF ZAMBIA, 4 Feb 82).....	261
Briefs	
Namboard Layoffs	262
Currency Exchange Period Extended	262
ZIMBABWE	
Mugabe Promises Three-Year Plan	
(THE CITIZEN, 8 Feb 82).....	263
RF MPS Goddard, Walker Leave Country	
(THE CITIZEN, 10 Feb 82).....	265
Chaotic Conditions Said To Prevail at Mozambican Ports	
(Aida Parker; THE CITIZEN, 8 Feb 82).....	266
Briefs	
SA Insurance Company Fined	267

CONTINUED FNLA ACTIVITIES IN NORTH REPORTED

Athens I KATHIMERINI in Greek 17-18 Jan 82 p 4

/Text/ New York, January--They slowly poured out into a vast thickly wooded area in an abruptly hilly terrain. Their ragged clothing and lean but hardened bodies make them seem something other than hunters and peasants who could be expected to be found there. However, a pile of hand grenades and automatic weapons betray them. They are the guerrillas of the FNLA. Five years ago, their fight against the forces of the MPLA --supported by Cubans and Soviets-- had become the number one issue in newspapers. Today, cut-off from the rest of the world and without support from abroad, they are waging a forgotten war. Basil Davidson, a British historian who deals with African issues, classifies them as mere bandits. The MPLA government in Luanda, capital of Angola, denies their existence. When asked about them, an official of the U.S. State Department answers by in turn asking, "Are they still around?"

Of course, they are. Their encampments dominate northern Angola. Forced to flee into the mountains because of the overwhelming superiority of the pro-Cuban forces which continue to pursue them, they have lost their primary discipline and organization after 5 years of continuous indifference.

If a recent perservering 3-week trip over an area of a few hundred miles in northwest Angola can be considered some kind of testimony, then it must be noted that the FNLA soldiers who are often characterized as dead or as the dead generation, control the hills and impede communications on the few primitive roads of the area and hinder agricultural production.

It is very difficult for anyone to estimate their exact force. The figures given out by them are certainly inflated. However, if one takes into consideration the frequency with which a visitor meets up with large well-organized groups and large numbers of small units, it can be said that the FNLA numbers between 4,000 to 7,000 soldiers in six provinces of the country. This does not include many unarmed men who operate as support or intermediary groups who feed the remainder.

Moreover, their access to cities where encampments of the MPLA and its eastern allies are concentrated proves that the FNLA has a strong net of supporters inside the urban population.

Even the ruling MPLA sometimes admits that things are not so good.

An MPLA government official, who was recently questioned by a Portuguese newspaper reporter, admitted that "armed groups prevent production in some coffee plantations," and he added that "these groups are responsible for some terrorist acts."

This, however, does not mean that life is easy for the FNLA guerrilla movement. Without weapons and men, its activity is severely restricted to harassment tactics, ambushes and other conventional guerrilla tactics. Once supported by the United States, the FNLA stopped getting aid in 1976 when Congress voted against any further strengthening of the FNLA and UNITA.

In 1978, its isolation became almost complete when Zaire, the FNLA's most important assault base, turned against the rebels and expelled its president, Holden Roberto. The latter is now living in exile in Paris.

In contrast to the UNITA forces which receive strong military assistance from South Africa, the FNLA is fighting with Belgian automatic weapons and Soviet-made Kalashnikov weapons seized from their enemies and Cubans.

Their supply in weapons is not good. It is not at all surprising to meet up with a group made up of half a dozen rebels without weapons. Sometimes ammunition is in such short supply that one reconnaissance unit was restricted to five rounds per man.

The larger units, some of which are organized into armed groups of a few hundred men whose mission often is to draw off enemy forces into battles in the hills, are well equipped and their officers wear expensive Soviet-made watches taken from their victims.

These units are properly trained, more specifically, the older commanders and guerrilla leaders are veterans with 20 years war experience. (The FNLA officially declared war against the Portuguese in March 1961.) They do not make a big fuss over marching 30-40 miles with full gear in a hilly and nearly impassable terrain.

Life is Spartan. After a full day's march in the rain /words illegible/ you lie down on the wet ground and awaken before dawn to continue the march. After several weeks of this, one cannot help but admit that the FNLA units have some serious reasons for putting up with all of this. And they do have.

Cubans: Those Robbers...

Many of these reasons have to do with a feeling of bitter disappointment toward the Cubans. Niandes Joao Pedro Malem, 37 years old with 20 years as a fighter, said, "We fought the Portuguese for 14 years. Why? To have these foreigners tell us us how to behave in our own country."

This is an issue which is repeated far and wide by FNLA guerrillas. They refer to the Cubans with disdain. They call them "Russian hunting dogs," "new colonialists."

Officially, the FNLA says that it treats all its prisoners fairly, but an older leader confidentially revealed what happens to Cuban prisoners: "Sincerely, where would we keep them?"

Some of the bitterness comes from the allegation that government military aircraft drop napalm and poison gas bombs on towns controlled by the FNLA. Villela Cacelas, a former white officer in the Portuguese army who joined the FNLA once Portugal officially proclaimed independence in November 1965, said, "You will never breathe normally again after that poison gas."

Massombe Bianca, 42 years of age, said, "The Cubans are nothing else but robbers. They took whatever they could and sent it to Cuba. They came from a poor country and saw what we had in Angola and they want their share. They are nothing but new lords ruling our country."

Roberto, FNLA president, is a [words illegible] who neither smokes nor drinks. One of the leaders of Angola who began the war of liberation against Portugal and who had at one time been recognized by a group of independent African states as the president of the Angolan government in exile. This happened before the Portuguese departed and the MPLA's accession to power with the aid of Cuban forces after a civil war which has not actually ended.

Roberto promised free elections for Angola even before independence. A position to which he still adheres. He asks, "If free elections are deemed advisable and feasible in Zimbabwe and Namibia, why cannot they be considered as a proven solution for Angola also? If it is shown that the people want Savimbi or the current regime, we will accept it. That is democracy. But we need elections. We must hold elections. The people fought for 14 years. To be free."

Roberto often stresses that his country is a new Vietnam, in the reverse sense. That means with the Cuban communist forces in the role of the Americans and the forces of the FNLA and UNITA guerrillas in the role of the Viet Cong.

5671

CSO: 4621/151

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

SONANGOL'S LONDON OFFICE--Sonangol, the Angolan state oil company, will open a London office "soon", according to the Director General, Sr Herminio Escorcio. In a recent announcement on National Radio, Sr Herminio added that external marketing of Angola's oil would be done without intermediaries where possible. The average crude oil production of Angola in 1981 was 130,000 barrels per day, according to the Director General of Sonangol. He said recently the bulk of the 1981 production came from wells off the coast of Cabinda. He said that compared with 1980, last year's production of crude had dropped slightly, mainly because of "technical operating problems." [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 333]

CSO: 4700/693

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

SILVER FIND--Gaborone--Silver has been found in Botswana near Francistown, according to Government sources. The silver deposits are reported to have been found at Bushman's Caves, about 60 km from Francistown, by geologists of the Falconbridge Minerals Company. There has been no official confirmation of the find and no information is available on the size and quality of the reported deposits.
[Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 1 Feb 82 p 17]

CSO: 4700/697

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

BRIEFS

REASONS FOR MOTO'S FLIGHT--A top official of Equatorial Guinea, Severo Moto, had fled his country and asked for political asylum in Spain, alleging that he was under continual pressure from pro-Soviet elements of his government, according to reports in Madrid. The Spanish Foreign Ministry neither confirmed nor denied the report, saying only that Mr. Moto, Technical Secretary to the Secretariat of Tourism and Information, had asked for a visa to stay in Spain. The paper said Mr. Moto had been criticised by pro-Soviet elements for allegedly being too pro-Western, too pro-Spanish and for opposing the appointment of Eduardo Ondo, known as having pro-Moscow sympathies, as Ambassador to the Soviet Union. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 340]

CSO: 4700/685

CHAIRMAN TO MAKE MAJOR POLICY STATEMENT IN ASMARA MONDAY

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] **ASMARA (ENA)** — A high-level meeting on multi-faceted revolutionary campaign in Eritrea region opens here on Monday with a major policy statement by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army.

A statement issued here by the Eritrea regional multi-faceted revolutionary campaign said the meeting will have national characteristics. Comrade Chairman Mengistu's keynote address will deal on the historic struggle put up by the broad masses in northern Ethiopia to preserve the country's unity and territorial integrity, the anti-people and anti-unity acts perpetrated by the traitorous secessionists in the region that had rejected the call for peace, and the need for the full participation of the Ethiopian broad masses to rid of secessionist bandits from Eritrea and hasten the task of reconstruction in the region, the statement said.

The high-level meeting will be attended by COPWE members, senior government officials, representatives of the Revolutionary Army, mass organizations and professional associations at the national level, members of various nationalities in the country and religious leaders.

Recalling that the secessionist gangs have been subverting Ethiopia's unity and territorial integrity during the last 20 years, the statement said the traitorous bandits intensified the level of organized banditry and brigandage and caused enormous property destruction and losses in human life following the Revolution by taking advantage of Ethiopia's mortal struggle against imperialist coordinated internal and external forces of reaction.

The secessionist bandits ignored the historic peace call addressed to them by the PMAC in May 1975 and subsequent efforts to find an amicable settlement of the problem, the statement said. The regional multi-faceted revolutionary development campaign statement said the broad Ethiopian masses have since realized that the anti-people groups in the region are unwilling to mend their ways and that, moreover, the bankruptcy of their reactionary mission has been laid before all progressive forces of the

world.

The statement went on to note that although most parts of Eritrea region have been freed from secessionist terror, scattered bands of the traitorous gangs continue slipping through security lines and carrying out anti-people and anti-revolution activities. As this has constrained the will and desire of the Eritrean working people to share fully the fruits of the Revolution, it was pointed out, there is no alternative but to effectively organize the masses and thwart imperialist designs in the area.

The statement recalled the historic decisions of the Second Regular Plenary Session of the Central Committee of COPWE regarding the normalization of life in Eritrea and the rebuilding of the regional economy and said it was in line with these decisions that the multi-faceted revolutionary development campaign is being launched.

In another development, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member, arrived here yesterday to take part in the high-level meeting on multi-faceted revolutionary development campaign in Eritrea region to open here Monday.

Comrade Fisseha Desta, PMAC

Assistant Secretary-General, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers and COPWE Executive Committee member, and Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council and COPWE Executive Committee member, also arrived at Asmara Airport in the afternoon.

Ministers, commissioners, COPWE Central Committee members, COPWE representatives of the 13 other administrative regions, high-level government officials, Ethiopian ambassadors, representatives of the Revolutionary Army and the Revolutionary Police and of nation-level mass organizations and professional associations from the 13 regions also arrived here to take part in the high-level meeting.

Also arrived here yesterday were representatives of regional mass organizations and professional associations and of provincial and district mass organizations as well as of the various nationalities in the region.

On hand to welcome Comrade Fikre-Selassie, Comrade Fisseha, Comrade Addis and other comrades at Asmara Airport were Comrade Tes-

faye Gebre-Kidan, PMAC Standing Committee member, Minister of National Defence and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, Comrade Shimelis Mazengia, COPWE Central Committee member and Editor-in-Chief of *Serto Ader*, Organ of the CC of COPWE, Comrade Dawit Wolde-Giorgis, COPWE Central Committee member and COPWE representative for Eritrea region, as well as Comrade Fikru Wolde-Tensae, Chief Administrator of Eritrea region, members of the regional COPWE and representative of governmental and mass organizations in the region.

Flower bouquets were presented to Comrade Fikre-Selassie, Comrade Fisseha, Comrade Addis and other comrades while the youth artistic troupe of Asmara played welcoming and revolutionary tunes.

Meanwhile, artistic ensembles of Gishie-Abay from Gojjam region, Arssi region and Wolaita from Sidamo region arrived here earlier in the morning to stage performances reflecting cultural bonds and projecting the ongoing development campaign.

CSO: 4700/716

ERITREAN SEES USSR OUTFLANKING U.S. IN GULF AREA

Milan IL BORGHESE in Italian 24 Jan 82 p 218

[Article by Aldo de Quarto: "Russia at Bab el Mandeb"]

[Text] Cairo--I met with a representative of the Eritrean separatist movement who had gotten to Egypt via Sudan. The individual is not a nobody. He was welcomed here as a legitimate representative of the anti-Abysinnian Liberation Front, which is also anti-Soviet. Al-Sadat, and later Mubarak, have been providing quiet but effective support to the Eritreans. Not so quiet are the documented revelations of the Eritrean envoy: "The Soviet Union has installed three new military bases on Eritrean territory. One of them is now able to control maritime navigation in the Bab el Mandeb (Gate of Tears) strait between the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa."

Mohamed Osman Abu Bakr also stated that the Soviets, with Ethiopian approval, have installed a missile base atop Mount Mussa, 20 kilometers from the port of Assab. The base holds medium-range missiles and facilitates control of the northern entrance of the strait, or the "gate" as it was christened earlier by French explorer-author Henri de Monfreid, after learning about it from members of his crew when he was smuggling arms and pearls.

The strait is not quite 40 kilometers wide and is a necessary passageway for vessels coming from the Indian Ocean and entering the Red Sea before the Suez Canal and vice versa. It is a real "bottleneck" for hundreds of oil tankers coming from the Persian Gulf. Its Asian coast, facing Eritrea, is South-Yemen territory, an ally of the Soviet Union. Its African coast, now in Ethiopia, closes the strait in a scissorshold. So the strait now is really colored red. In the middle of the strait is the tiny island of Perim, a South-Yemen possession, that has been turned into a sort of permanent Soviet navy periscope.

Abu Bakr has also revealed that there is a second base near the town of Gallug whose inhabitants have been evacuated to another area. The base is for radio and telecommunications. And finally there is a third base installed in the Dahlak archipelago, north of the port of Massaua.

"I wonder," says Abu Bakr, "whether the Americans realize they must speed up work on the installation of their base at Ras Banas in Egypt on the Red Sea, before the balance inclines inexorably to the side of the Soviets, the Ethiopians and the South Yemenis. By one day closing off the strait of Bab el Mandeb they will be able at a stroke to void all the precautions the United States has taken to defend the Straits of Hormuz in the Persian Gulf as well as the precautions taken by the Egyptians for the Suez Canal."

CSO: 4728/3

MASSES URGED TO VIGILANCE OVER ERITREA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Strengthening Unity of Working People"]

[Text]

It is over seven years now since the working people of Ethiopia embarked upon revolutionary path that afforded them the opportunity to ensure their emancipation from all vestiges of exploitation and oppression.

Guided by the principles of Marxism-Leninism and applying these principles creatively in accordance with objective reality, the Ethiopian masses have achieved monumental victories over the class enemy.

Apprehensive of the victorious march of the Ethiopian Revolution, the forces of reaction and counter-revolution, operating under the patronage of world imperialism, made futile attempts to deprive the Ethiopian masses of their hard-fought gains. But the evil machinations of these enemies have been frustrated thanks to the determined resistance of our working people under the revolutionary leadership.

As part of reactionary attempts to undermine the national independence and territorial integrity of the Motherland as well as the gains of the popular revolution, imperialism and puppet ruling circles in Ethiopia's surroundings encouraged separatist elements in Eritrea region to put up reactionary obstacle to the unity of the Ethiopian people and the popular revolution.

With encouragement from and the support of these same imperialist quarters, the secessionist bandits carried out numerous destructive activities that ran counter to the revolutionary cause of the Eritrean masses and the peace and unity of the Ethiopian people as a whole.

The Revolutionary Government of Socialist Ethiopia, true to its mission of ensuring respect of the Motherland and the defence of the gains of the Revolution, had exerted persistent efforts to protect the welfare and security of compatriots in Eritrea region and make them benefit from the popular gains as well.

As a result of the sacrifices made by the Revolutionary Liberation Army, the reactionary schemes of the separatists and their imperialist patrons have been frustrated. The Eritrean masses have been liberated from the captivity of the separatists, and are presently intensifying the struggle to consolidate their gains.

Under the guidance of the revolutionary government and COPWE, they are mobilising joint resources and energy to heal the wounds inflicted upon them by the destructive activities of the bandits.

The on-going national reconstruction drive in the region and the concerted efforts being mounted by revolutionaries to raise the political consciousness and organizational strength of the masses in the region are bound to register gratifying results.

The working people in Eritrea region are bracing themselves up to crush remnant separatist elements, and heighten their active participation in the reconstruction efforts.

The Revolution has liberated the working people of Ethiopia from class oppression and exploitation. Yet, the struggle to deal final blows to hostile enemy schemes must continue. Imperialism has not yet come to admit the victory of our revolution.

The broad masses need to remain ever vigilant to ensure the consolidation and further deepening of their popular gains and respect of the nation's independence and unity. The struggle to build socialism is a protracted one, and the masses should be made to take this fact into account in all their revolutionary undertakings.

The on-going struggle to bring about the complete liberation of compatriots in Eritrea region is part of the revolutionary process to build a social order in which the working people of Ethiopia shall enjoy genuine freedom and equality. The Eritrean masses, who are proud of their Ethiopian identity and are in the process of fully enjoying the benefits of the Revolution, will no doubt implement the directives of the revolutionary government in all aspects of popular endeavour.

RECONSTRUCTION EFFORTS IN ERITREA STRESSED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

DEKEMEhari (ENA) — Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, Deputy Senior Minister and COPWE Central Committee member, said here on Sunday that it was the revolutionary and patriotic duty of every citizen to be actively involved in the task of rebuilding the infrastructure destroyed by the secessionists in Eritrea Region, rehabilitating displaced compatriots and reconstructing the regional economy.

Comrade Amanuel made the remark in answer to questions posed to him by journalists after he observed the preparatory work under way here in Akele-Guzai Province for the reconstruction programme in accordance with the plans drawn up by the Revolutionary Government.

Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, Ministers and other government officials accompanying him visited the former Second Army Division and Emergency Police Training centres, the Biscuit and Macaroni Mill, the electric generator which served the town and the surrounding communities, the Dekemehari Health Station and other former service rendering facilities. They also observed the present condition of the town.

These were the development and service rendering facilities completely destroyed by the traitorous secessionist bandits before they were crushed and driven out by the Revolutionary Army.

Dekemehari Town which once throbbed with business life and development was paralyzed by the destructive separatist gangs.

Comrade Amanuel said that the loss of life suffered, the damage caused on property by the bandits in and around Dekemehari as well as the wreckage of production centres was horrendous.

Comrade Amanuel explained that his visit to Dekemehari was made in order to assess the magnitude of destruction inflicted by the secessionist gangs on health facilities, factories, residential areas and development projects as a whole so as to submit relevant proposals towards the reconstruction programme.

Attention is focused on the re-

construction of vital infrastructural facilities and economic life lines at present, although a general rebuilding programme is in progress as a result of the enormous destruction caused in the vicinity, Comrade Amanuel noted.

He went on to say that areas given priority include construction, water, health, settlement shelters and building structures as well as factories.

Comrade Amanuel pointed out that particular attention is being paid to the reconstruction drive in Eritrea Region and to the campaign thus under way in various sectors.

Comrade Kassa Gebre Minister of Construction and COPWE CC member, on his part said that the secessionist gangs destroyed the entire development infrastructure in Dekemehari and pointed out that the Ministry of Construction is in readiness to undertake its share of the reconstruction work. He said priority will be given to the most vital public services.

Comrade Teferra Wonde, minister of Health and COPWE CC member, pointed out that the separatist bandits not only wrecked all health facilities but also carried off valuable medical equipment. The Minister said the replacement of these equipment will be undertaken on priority basis and in accordance with the Revolutionary Government's programme of bringing

health services within the reach of the broad masses.

Comrade Kelkilew Tadesse, Commissioner for Water Resources Development Commission, stated that water pumping equipment serving the town were likewise carried off by the secessionists. He said new pumping motors will be reinstalled and destroyed pipelines completely restored within the near future.

LEGESSE CALLS ON ERITREAN MASSES TO INTENSIFY STRUGGLE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — Comrade Legesse Asfaw, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, said here Sunday that the Eritrean broad masses should be better organized and intensify the class struggle in order to fully implement the proclamations issued by the Revolutionary Government during the last seven years and to fulfil the objectives of COPWE.

Comrade Legesse made the observation when addressing a gathering of over 1,500 people comprising representatives of the regional AETU, AEPA, REYA and REWA and of government and mass organizations in and around Asmara as well as discussion forum office-bearers.

Speaking at the Regional COPWE Office, Comrade Legesse recalled the sufferings of the Ethiopian people before the revolution, the situation leading to the eruption of the revolution and the objective reality at the time and went on to enumerate the diverse political, socio-economic and military victories scored following the destruc-

tion of the feudal order and the advent of the PMAC. He made particular note of the various measures taken to establish a strong political organization leading to the formation of COPWE as well as the efforts being made towards the creation of a working people's party and the dissemination of Marxist-Leninist ideology among the masses.

Comrade Legesse pointed out that COPWE today functions at the national and provincial levels and has already its roots firmly planted in vital production and service rendering institutions, government organs, educational establishments and popular and professional organizations.

Comrade Legesse underscored the fact that the mission of COPWE in establishing the working people's party was being vigorously pursued in Eritrea region. He reiterated that COPWE bodies were set up in Hamasien, Seraye, Akele-Guzai and Gahsetit provinces which, he noted are more numerous than in any other region.

He also underlined that the efforts of the Regional COPWE Office in setting up and reinforcing mass organizations should continue with equal vigour and determination in order to enable the people protect the gains of the Revolution. He emphasised that the directives of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam during his visit to the region should likewise be implemented effectively.

Speaking on the secessionist bandits, Comrade Legesse recalled the decision of the Second Plenary Session of the COPWE Central Committee stressing the need to ensure peace and stability in Eritrea and hasten development projects in the region. The decision also called for the eradication of elements inimical to the development of the region and the rehabilitation process as well.

Comrade Legesse recalled the declaration made by representatives of the Eritrean broad masses last March after deliberating on the resolutions passed by the Second Regular Session of COPWE Central Committee. He said the representatives then pledged in their declaration that they would undertake all sacrifices to implement the directives of COPWE, crush secessionists who refuse to join the peace camp and carry out all directives given by the Revolutionary Leader and the Revolutionary Government.

Comrade Legesse then left the floor open for open discussion on what measures ought to be taken to translate this pledge into deeds.

The representative of the Regional AETU said, workers in Eritrea will intensify the class struggle in their localities in order to implement the objectives of the Government and COPWE. The REYA representative pointed out that while thousands of youth have responded to the peace call, there are still those who are in the bandit camp and that their activities will not be viewed in isolation of those of imperialism.

A representative of the urban dwellers' associations on his part declared that the Eritrean people who have for long fought under that banner, "Ethiopia or Death", will continue combating the bandit gangs to the last.

Comrade Legesse said at the end of the discussion that the statements made renewed his faith in the patriotic sentiment of the local populace and pointed out that the proclamations issued by the Revolutionary Government will have to be implemented to the full for peace and stability to be completely restored to the region and the broad masses to be able fully enjoy the fruits of the Revolution.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE ETHIOPIAN PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Hailu Issaias in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Serto Ader, organ of COPWE Central Committee, in an editorial comment, noted that Ethiopia is a country inhabited by various nationalities speaking different languages, having varying culture, living in different geographical localities and undertaking diverse economic activities.

When these masses of people and their broad cultural heritages are systematically coordinated and impartially guided towards better development, the benefits that the people accrue from this is immense, the organ of COPWE CC stressed.

The old reactionary system that prevailed for centuries, *Serto Ader* went on, in addition to exploiting the broad masses, used the divide-and-rule technique with the intention of sowing discord between nationalities. This was particularly so during the "Era of Princes" (*Zemene Mesafint*) when the broad masses were forced to raise arms against members of the

their own class.

At the time when feudalism stretched its tentacles of exploitation and created close ties with imperialism, the revolt of the broad masses was systematically stifled under the guise of religious, sex and nationality differences, the organ of COPWE Central Committee further underlined.

Gallant Fighters

Despite this, the COPWE CC organ pointed out, the Ethiopian masses have gallantly withstood and frustrated any enemy attempt that threatened the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Motherland as well as their political independence. In addition, the working people of Ethiopia have been carrying out resistance against oppressors at different times whenever conditions allowed in order to disentangle themselves from exploitation, *Serto Ader* observed. The COPWE Central Committee organ stressed that however strongly the

reactionary system endeavoured to stifle the struggle of the masses, the struggle of the latter did manage to attain broader scope and class nature so as to come out victorious in the 1974 popular revolution, it explained.

As was repeatedly expressed in revolutionary directives and programmes, and as witnessed through concrete undertakings, the objective of the Revolution is to do away with the exploitation of man by man and enable the working people to attain social progress without any differences on the basis of religion, sex or nationality, *Serto Ader* emphasized. It further stated that since this noble objective requires the active participation of the masses, great efforts are being exerted to organize and develop the creativity of different sectors of society. Peasants, workers, the youth and women have formed their national associations and are participating in every sphere of the revolutionary process as well as reaping the fruits of their labour, the COPWE CC organ noted.

The Arabic weekly, *Al Alem*, in an editorial comment, said the Eritrea administrative region had, for the last twenty years, lived under the subversive activities of separatist bandits, who in collaboration with international imperialism intended to sell the region to forces of reaction. The

various nationalities there were subjected to sufferings and atrocities by the treacherous separatist groups that are opposed to the vital interests of the Ethiopian people in general and the inhabitants of the Eritrean region in particular, the weekly wrote. *Al Alem* said the bandits have done immense damage and wanton destruction to private and public property and sown the seeds of disorder and instability in the region.

Reconstruction Effort

American imperialism, which from the very outset of the Ethiopian Revolution, saw a threat to its exploitative interests in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea instigated the reactionary Somalia invasion of Ethiopia, the Arabic weekly said. *Al Alem* pointed out that the separatists, seizing this opportunity, intensified their destructive activities. Nonetheless, the paper said, the Ethiopian masses stood firmly in defence of their revolution and unity and emerged victorious through the sacrifices they and the Revolutionary Army paid.

The inhabitants of Eritrea region are presently waging another struggle under the leadership of the Revolutionary Government — the struggle for reconstruction and building what has been destroyed by the secessionist groups, *Al Alem* noted.

Addis Zemen, the Amharic daily writing on the importance of road re-

pair said bad roads are the cause of various damage. The country spends extra foreign currency earnings for the purchase of spare parts missing from vehicles because of bad roads. In their desire not to bump their cars in pit-holes, drivers get involved in accidents that result in damage to property and life. And what is more, bad roads and roads that are out of use are ugly sights that deteriorate the beauty of cities and towns. This, Zemen went on, is particularly true of Addis Ababa and the other big cities.

Need for Co-ordination

There are various reasons that account for roads to be out of use. Major among these are the uncoordinated undertakings of service — rendering organizations and the blockage of water drainage systems by garbage and litter, the paper explained. Because of the lack of coordination between pertinent organizations, what is constructed by one today is destroyed by the other tomorrow, it noted.

Addis Zemen pointed out that it is essential to foster good working relations between pertinent organizations like Water and Sewage Service, Telecommunications and the Ethiopian Electric Light and Power Authority (EELPA).

An article in *Yesareyisu Ethiopia*, the Amharic weekly entitled "The

Problem of Sanitation" pointed out that every resident of the capital is obliged to keep Addis tidy. There may be some persons who would say that they are not sanitary officers and hence, it is none of their business. If there are such people, the writer of the article opined, they are certainly wrong. This is particularly so because the overall sanitation of the city will have to start from the sanitation of the porch of every house.

Addis Ababa is quite a big city in size, and hence the sanitation problem is not a thing that should be overlooked, the article stressed. There are numerous roads, houses, squares and other sites that require meticulous sanitary handling. All these cannot be easily handled by a single governmental organization alone. The article emphatically noted that the participation of every resident is unequivocally quite essential.

The writer further noted that it is the obligation of *kebeles* to coordinate the efforts of city residents toward such worthwhile venture, and suggested that urban dwellers associations should resume the now halted sanitation campaigns and set up sanitation centres at the various zones and undertake periodical inspection through health committees.

ERITREAN FRONT APPEALS TO ARAB LEADERS FOR HELP

LD091802 Kuwait KUNA in English 1644 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Text] Beirut, 9 Feb (KUNA)--An Eritrean guerrilla faction said Tuesday the Marxist Ethiopian regime is preparing to launch a fresh military attack aimed at "crushing our people." The Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces (ELF-PLF) of Usman Saleh Sabi made the charge in an "urgent appeal to Arab kings and presidents and peoples of the Arab and Islamic nations" requesting "direct and indirect pressures on the Ethiopian Government and swift action to halt implementation of the horrible massacre prepared against our peaceful people."

A text of the appeal, which carried the ELF-PLF seal and Sabi's signature, was delivered by the group at the KUNA office in Beirut.

The appeal, furthermore, said the Ethiopian leadership ended last January the so-called "Asmara document" of seven points stressing the "Ethiopian" regime's insistence on [word indistinct] the Eritreans."

The Ethiopian regime of President Mengistu Haile Mariam, according to the appeal, has massed [word indistinct] well-armed soldiers and (?called) on a general mobilization to support its new campaign against Eritrea.

The appeal described the Ethiopian regime as "similar to the Israeli Zionism" and said the alleged decision to crush the Ethiopians is "similar to Israel's decision" last December in annexing the occupied Syrian Golan Heights which was condemned by Arab states and the UN General Assembly.

Attached to the appeal was also a copy of a separate letter from Sabi to Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi requesting the latter's "personal" efforts with the Ethiopian Government to halt the reported forthcoming campaign.

The ELF-PLF and two other guerrilla groups have been fighting for independence of their province, a former Italian colony, from Ethiopian rule.

Military capabilities of the Eritrean guerrillas have noticeably decreased during the past 3 years due to inter-communal clashes that pitted the factions mainly against each other in addition to a major Ethiopian military thrust which exhausted the ELF-PLF, the Eritrean Liberation Front-Revolutionary Council (ELF-RC) of Ahmed Nasser and the Eritrean Popular Liberation Front (EPLF) of Asayas Aforqi.

CSO: 4700/686

ETHIOPIA

ERITREAN STRUGGLE SAID TO BE INTENSIFYING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Intensifying Class Struggle in Eritrea Region"]

[Text] Increasing awareness and strong organization of the masses are vital for victory of the working people in the struggle against the forces of counter-revolution. This includes the struggle against anti-unity and anti-peace elements. Despite the sinister activities of the separatist elements in Eritrea region to divide the working people and arrest the popular struggle in Revolutionary Ethiopia for building a socialist order that would ensure genuine equality and social progress in the country, the Eritrean masses, through the selfless sacrifice of genuine revolutionaries, have formed various mass organizations to become full beneficiaries of the gains of the Revolution, as did their compatriots in other parts of the country.

They have now fully realized the futile and sinister motive of the secessionist bandits and have resolved to frustrate the counter-revolutionary schemes of the bandit elements. The inhabitants of the region are becoming closely aware that the Revolution serves their interest and of the need to intensify their struggle for the further progress of the Revolution.

The Revolutionary Liberation Army along with the inhabitants of the region has routed the separatists and restored peace there. Having liberated themselves from the captivity of the secessionists, the Eritrean masses, like their compatriots in the other administrative regions, have organized themselves into mass associations at all levels. Workers, peasants, women and youth have formed their respective organizations and are intensifying the class struggle.

The formation and subsequent activities of COPWE facilitated the further consolidation of mass organizations and increased the political consciousness of the working people. As Comrade Legesse Asfaw, member of the PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, stressed during his address to a gathering of representatives of mass organizations in Asmara, the Eritrean broad masses should be better organized and intensify the class struggle in order to fully implement the proclamations issued by the Revolutionary Government and to fulfil the objectives of the Party Organizing Commission.

COPWE's firm root in the region and the further strengthening of mass and professional organizations will highly contribute towards ensuring peace and expediting the reconstruction drive in the northern administrative region.

The resolutions adopted by the Second Plenary Session of the Central Committee of COPWE attest to the close attention given towards ensuring the revolutionary cause of the Eritrean masses. The decisions reached by the COPWE CC session stressed the need to ensure peace and stability and to speed up development projects in the region, and to crush remnants of separatist bandits.

CSO: 4700/716

ETHIOPIAN-FRENCH TALKS HELD TO STRENGTHEN TIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Talks between high-level Ethiopian and French delegations on further strengthening economic cooperation between the two countries went into their second day in Paris on Tuesday, according to reports reaching here from the French capital.

The delegations are headed by Comrade Tesfaye Dinka, Minister of Industry and COPWE Central Committee member, and H.E. M. Jean-Pierre Cot, the French Minister of Cooperation.

The purpose of the discussion, which got underway on Monday, is to finalise details of the economic co-operation agreement reached here during the visit of H.E. M. Claude Cheysson, the Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of France,

three weeks ago.

The reports said Comrade Tesfaye Dinka on Monday met and had talks with H.E. Mr. Cheysson.

Trade and cultural relations between Ethiopia and France date back to the last century. Ethiopia is a beneficiary of French technical and veterinary assistance and exports to that country a variety of goods ranging from coffee to hides and skins.

Opportunities for broadening areas of cooperation in the economic, trade and technical fields have yet to be further explored and exploited. A communique issued following H.E. Mr. Cheysson's visit here noted that Socialist Ethiopia and France are determined to further strengthen their long-standing friendly relations and cooperation in diverse areas of mutual endeavour.

CSO: 4700/716

ELF APPEALS TO WORLD GROUPS TO PREVENT MASSACRE

LD021344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1248 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Feb (KUNA)--A statement issued here today by the Eritrean Liberation Front office has called on the United Nations, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference Organization, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement to carry out their responsibilities "to prevent the massacre which the Ethiopian occupation forces intend to execute in Eritrea."

The statement, issued in the wake of a decision in which the front said that the Ethiopian Government pledged to mobilize the Ethiopian forces to inflict total destruction on the Eritrean revolution, added that "the new measure by the ruling regime in Addis Ababa confirms its aggressive policy and that is undoubtedly against peace."

It said that "the methods of military campaigns have proved its total failure" and that the Eritrean struggle has made clear the attachment of the Eritrean people to their right to self-determination and independence.

The statement once again renewed the call to find a peaceful solution for the Eritrean-Ethiopian conflict through "direct and unconditional negotiations." It said that this will lead to stability of security and peace in Ethiopia and all the Horn of Africa.

The Front concluded its statement by saying: "We appeal to the brothers, friends and all the freedom and peace-loving forces to extend urgent assistance to the Eritrean people to stand firm in the face of the vicious assault aimed at their existence."

CSO: 4704/5

ASSAB PORT ACTIVITIES TO INCREASE BY 30 PERCENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

ASSAB (ENA) — Port activities here will increase by 30 per cent with the full operation of the newly installed modern equipment introduced here.

Comrade Makonnen Tekle-ab, Port Administrator of Assab, disclosed that the major installations include nine mobile cranes which can load and unload goods weighing up to 20 tons at a time. It is expected that the cranes would shortly be at the disposal of the Port Administration and start rendering services.

According to Comrade Makonnen, the employment of the modern cranes will greatly facilitate and improve the handling of goods. He said the cranes were installed by Ethiopian engineers at a cost of only 3,000,000 Birr compared to the 9,000,000 initially demanded by expatriate contractors.

The Port of Assab also has six able docks to take in large ships, a modern warehouse and unloading quays. The Administrator lauded the efficiency of the 1,837 Port workers who, he noted, have a long-time experience.

Comrade Makonnen recalled that the Port once handled maritime activity of both Assab and Djibouti when the Motherland was pitted against invaders and secessionists in the East and North.

NUTRITION INSTITUTE PROJECTS SHOW ENCOURAGING RESULTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (EH) — Two different projects currently undertaken by the Ethiopian Nutrition Institute (ENI) in collaboration with international organizations are showing encouraging results.

This was revealed in an interview here yesterday by Woizero Belainesh Gebre Hiwot, Acting Head of ENI's Nutrition Division. One of these projects is concerned with sorghum utilization, which is being undertaken with financial aid from the International Development Research Centre of Canada (IDRC). The IDRC has granted over 200,000 Bjrr for the project, which is expected to be completed over a period of three years. The project was launched in August 1980.

Woizero Belainesh explained that the objective of the project, where field studies are being carried out in Menjar and Alemaya, Shoa and Hararghe regions, respectively, to reduce the work load of rural women in sorghum consuming areas by the introduction of appropriate mechanical dehulling device. She said the field testing going on in the two areas is aimed at finding out the acceptability of mechanically dehulled sorghum. The Ethiopian Sorghum Improvement Project (ESIP) and the Institute of Agricultural Research (IAR) are co-operating with ENI in studying the

different aspects of sorghum. The Institute of Development Research of Addis Ababa University is studying the economic characteristics of the dehuller.

Sorghum Utilization Project

The sorghum utilization project has also other aspects. These include a study on the utilization of sorghum in composite flour breads, as it is the third major crop grown in the country. The third objective aims to be mulating a Fafa out of sorghum to be used in sorghum-growing areas. Up to now Fafa was made with wheat as the base cereal. At present ENI is in the process of formulating of composite flour breads as well as *injera* using sorghum as main ingredient. The formulation process is now underway at the ENI experimental kitchen and the results have been described as very encouraging.

The second project which ENI is conducting in collaboration with the African Training and Research Centre for Women (ATRCW) of the Economic Commission for Africa is a study and training in proper utilization of denated foods and initiation of self-help schemes. The project is being mainly carried out in three drought-affected, namely, Bale, Gamo Go-

ffa and Wollo Regions. The project was launched in January 1981 and is expected to enter its final phase in March of 1982. The ECA has provided more than 140,000 Birr to finance the project.

According to Woizero Belainesh, the purpose of this project is to study the utilization of non-indigenous foods in drought-affected areas and to teach the consumers on proper utilization of such foods as well as nutrition, health, gardening and poultry. Gardening and poultry are designed to teach the population in these areas to develop the initiative to take self-in all three regions, where representative areas have been studied and nine pilot training stations set up.

So far 180 women leaders have been trained in nutrition, health, gardening and poultry breeding and are now in turn teaching women in the different villages. Gardening and poultry demonstration centres have been set up in most of the nine areas. The nine selected villages are Hennie settlement and Melka Oda and Harewa in Bale, Tekaki peasants' association, Addis Mender (Harbu) and Bati in Wollo and Dana I, Dana II and Konso in Gamo Goffa. The project is run in close collaboration with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RR-C).

Woizero Belainesh remarked that the ENI wanted to see the effects of these activities on the population in the selected areas who are relying on food aid programme. She said we are combining education on self-help schemes, nutrition and health and on how to properly use donated foods. She said this way we are arming the population with lasting knowledge that would remain with them forever when the food aid programme terminates.

CSO: 4700/716

PEASANTS IN GOJJAM MAKE HEADWAY IN COOPERATIVES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

DEBRE MARKOS (ENA) —
Over 80 peasants producers' cooperatives, possibly more numerous than in any other region, have been set up in Gojjam and are making a significant headway in efforts to build a socialist economy in the area.

Ten of the producers' cooperatives have attained legal status while construction work is underway within most of the coops to establish communal peasants' villages. Residential units and service-rendering facilities are being put up in sizeable numbers.

The Regional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture and its extension workers have been doing a commendable job in coordinating the peasantry and in directing the various undertakings successfully carried out in the agricultural field.

The more than 400 service cooperatives set up in the region are distributing industrial commodities among the rural populace at fixed prices, which has greatly discouraged merchant profiteering.

The Regional Office of the Ministry of Agriculture has trained peasants in various important skills in better farming methods while relevant courses were also conducted for rural women. The extension workers trained peasants in modern farm manage-

ment and the use of fertilisers, pesticides and grain stores, while experiments were conducted on a demonstration plot of 32 hectares.

During 1980/81, some 311,550 tree seedlings were planted in the region while another 6,131,414 are ready in nurseries for use in forthcoming afforestation campaigns. The people have harnessed 29 rivers for irrigational purposes and sunk 14 water wells.

Regular classes are also given to the peasantry on dairy farming, beekeeping and poultry. Experiments on five kinds of animal fodder have shown positive results in different places.

Gojjam also sent 605,370 pieces of exportable skins and hides to the centre during the last Ethiopian year alone.

CO-OPS IN HARAR-ZURIA MAKE STEADY PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 6

[Text]

HARAR (ENA) — Co-operative agricultural undertakings by peasants in Harar-Zuria province of Hararghe region are making steady progress.

A total of 1,692 peasants in six districts of Harar-Zuria province have been organized into 27 producers' co-operatives to date, according to the provincial representative of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Two of the 27 co-operatives have been granted certificates of legal recognition while four others are in the process of fulfilling the necessary prerequisite to attain the status of legal recognition this year.

Inspired by the progress made by the producers' co-operatives and con-

vinced of the benefits derived from co-operative agricultural endeavours a number of peasants' associations in the province are working energetically to attain the level of co-operation reached by the 27 producers' co-operatives, the Agricultural Ministry representative in Harar-Zuria province stated.

At present there are 76 peasants' service co-operatives in the province comprising 193 *kebele* peasants' associations, whose activities have greatly helped to meet the needs of the people for essential goods.

The co-operatives have a total working capital of more than 2.3 million Birr.

CSO: 4700/716

REHABILITATION SCHEME IN FULL SWING IN OGADEN

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

HARAR (ENA) — The sustained programme of rehabilitating inhabitants of the Ogaden whose lives were violently disrupted during the Somalia invasion, continues registering solid results along broad fronts.

Invading Somalia troops left scores of thousands of people in the Ogaden homeless abducting the youth and murdering the elderly and the uncompliant during their futile military adventure in Eastern Ethiopia. These emissaries of wanton destruction had carried off to Somalia property belonging to families whom they either plundered or killed.

The plunder and killings not only greatly affected individual families but also dislocated the entire economy of whole communities in the area. The invaders not only destroyed health and educational and other essential infrastructure but also carried off electric wires and generators, windows and household items, and a whole gamut of property on which they could lay

their hands.

At present, peace and stability has been restored in the Ogaden through the heroic struggle of the Revolutionary Army and the rehabilitation scheme is in full swing under the direction of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC).

Ethiopians who had been held hostages in Somalia have started returning home in great numbers and are re-establishing normal lives. The major preoccupation of the settlers at present is to restock their once rich but depleted livestock and revive the local economy. In this effort, the co-operation and assistance of the broad masses has been forthcoming and remains necessary.

Members of the Revolutionary Army are actively involved in the rehabilitation programmes. They have distributed among the settlers cattle they retrieved from the marauding Somalia troops. They are engaged in various development-oriented undertakings and organise ideological and literacy classes.

see for communities in the area.

Government and mass organizations in the provinces of Jijiga, Degahabur, Kebri-Dehar, Gode, Kelafo and Warder have co-ordinated their efforts and programmes to reconstruct schools, health centres and other facilities destroyed during the Somalia invasion.

In Jijiga province in particular, major efforts are underway to provide electricity and water services to the inhabitants and construct rural roads.

Nomadic Ogadeans in Korahe district of Kebri-Dehar province have started practising farming. In the surroundings of Kelafo and Mustahil, for instance, a highly promising horticultural development project is underway with the active co-operation of the Revolutionary Army.

The other source of inspiration which would inevitably change the life of the communities in this part of the country is the huge development scheme in Gode where the Wabe-Shebelle River is being harnessed for major development ventures.

CSO: 4700/716

REVIEW OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] Since the 1974 Revolution, Ethiopia has taken several steps conducive to integrated rural development, community participation and primary Health Care. The land reform measures and the organization of the society into social, political and economic associations form a firm foundation for the communities to have meaningful role in nation building.

At the same time, although Ethiopia at this time of its revolutionary history has no projects formally designed or conceived as Integrated Rural Development (IRD) projects, the integrated Basic Services Project, Bale and two agricultural development projects (ARDU and WADU) approximate to that concept. Also there are some efforts by non-governmental agencies which cover from one to a few settlements. One such agency is the Integrated Family Life Education (IFLE).

The country has however moved from the "maximum package" or "localised intensive programme" approach represented by ARDU and WADU to a "minimum package" programme, across the country.

Despite the fact that programmes such as ARDU and WADU will not continue in their existing form, they have provided valuable lessons for IRD.

Main Vehicle

More importantly, the organization of all rural communities into Peasants' Associations (PAs) which have *Woreda*, *Awraja* and Regional Association and a single National Association is designed to facilitate, indeed to serve as the main vehicle for integrated rural development. The government assists and encourages PAs to grow into produce cooperatives which are destined to play an important integrating role locally and nationally through their integration in the National plan. Since their activities grow out of the interests and needs of the local community also, several of them have developed many multi-sectoral activities.

The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission has 386 resettlement schemes with about 59,000 people and several shelters. These have not so far evolved into IRD projects, except in Bale (the IBS project); however, several elements of intersectoral coordination do exist in them.

The extension programme of the Ministry of Agriculture operates in about 440 Woreda and includes 21,786 Peasant Associations consisting of nearly 7 million members. It is comprehensive covering various aspects of agriculture and auxiliary programmes including improvement of living conditions through better know-how and improved facilities. Since the revolution, intensified efforts on a national scale have been made in the social sector also, especially through literacy campaigns and school enrollment drives. Many of these woredas also have community health workers, water supply schemes, women's programmes and pre-school/day care centres.

The Arsi Rural Development Unit (ARDU) was formerly called CADU or the Chilalo Agricultural Development Unit. It began in 1967 as the first comprehensive package project in Ethiopia.

The major goal of the programme is the achievement of economic and social development by ensuring the participation of the population in the project activities, eventually leading to its assumption of responsibility for the development process.

Originally the project covered Chilalo Awraja (District) and now covers the entire Administrative Region

of Arsi. The project started with research in agronomy, potable water supply, and on methods and problems of agricultural development. The Project activities include provision of agricultural inputs, credit and markets, infrastructure improvement; vocational education; cooperative promotion and home economics programmes for women.

The first phase of the project (1967-1975) cost about US \$ 21 million. The annual budget is \$ 3 million. (SIDA's share was originally 66%, Government bears the rest). The community's contribution which is in materials, labour and cash, has not been calculated.

Before the revolution, the project's success was in adoption of agricultural innovations and increased productivity but the benefits accrued more to the large farmers and traders than to the small farmers. Now the bulk of the peasants are also benefiting. Living conditions have improved; technological awareness and self-reliance have also increased.

The Wolaita Agricultural Development Unit (WADU) was started in 1970. It covers the entire Wolaita Awraja. The main objectives of the project are to improve the living conditions of the peasant sector, organize

them into cooperatives and associations for economic, social and political strengthening, and to improve the peasants' health and nutritional situation.

Applied research in animal, crop and farm implements has been carried out in the project.

The activities are comprised of infrastructure development, extension services including home economics, staff/peasant training, agricultural inputs, livestock development, soil and water conservation, and rural artisan development (important since this is a crowded area and land is not enough to support the population).

The first phase (5 years) had a credit of 3.5 million dollar from IDA. From 1974 to-date (7 years) the cost is \$ 15.5 million, 69% of which is IDA credit, and 31% from Government. In some instances, peasants contribute in material and labour.

Prior to the project, food for local consumption was imported from other parts of the country. Now it is not only self-sufficient but exports food grains to other *Awraja*s in good harvest seasons. There is improvement in health and education. The development consciousness of the project population has been raised. The impact has a spillover effect — the neighbouring *Awraja* populations are keen to have similar projects. Employment opportunities have increased.

The project has grown from 10,000 farmers in 1970 to 160,000 in 1981. In addition, it covers 1,700 families established in 2 new settlements.

The Integrated Basic Services (IBS), Balé arose out of an emergency situation in 1977-1978 due to the conflicts and drought which af-

fected the majority of the southern and eastern Bale region. The Relief and Rehabilitation Commission had to cater to about half a million people by mid 1978, who converged on the towns in the northern and western parts of the region.

The project basically aimed at consolidating the opportunities offered by the settlement of the previously scattered households in compact settlements to improve the people's living conditions, help them become increasingly self-sufficient, and to integrate the necessary activities through the coordination already established due to an emergency.

Before embarking upon the project, an analysis of the emergency situation, health services, water supply, day-care and feeding programmes, role of women, crop yields and food availability, patterns of non-agricultural occupations, communications and distribution facilities, was made.

Community Involvement

The activities in the project especially include health services at grass roots level, potable water supply, women's activities, education, and 'basic education' or help and training of self-help, participation and problem solving. The general development activities have also been stepped up in this resettlement area and are taken into account by the IBS project. While overall costs are not available community contribution is an essential element of the approach.

The success of the basic education approaches is the major achievement of the project.

The Integrated Family Life Education Project (IFLE) developed out of a proposal by Ethiopian delegates to a World Education Seminar to combat the country's problems, such as high illiteracy, over-dependence on subsistence farming, the need for increased coordination of services, and lack of awareness of the relationship between family size and its economic, health and social well-being.

The project operates in three regions, Shoa, Gojjam and Gamo-Goffa. Starting with two sites in 1975, it now operates in more than 30. Over 8,000 participants have graduated from the first level classes (over 50% of these are women). Several of the first level graduates enroll in the second level and continue their action-oriented education. Support programmes such as day-care centres, gardening projects to promote nutrition and income generating activities, vaccination, provision for clean water, latrine construction, etc. are promoted through active participation of the people.

IFLE is primarily concerned with implementing action-oriented non-formal education programmes through an integrated approach including literacy/numeracy, health, sanitation, community development and self-reliance. The learning approach concentrates on developing consciousness of people which will eventually lead to change in attitude and practice. Several income generating and community development activities are undertaken by the participants.

FALASHAS LIVE IN BETTER CONDITIONS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The fourth visit to the Falasha community in Gondar Region has surprised ethnomusicologist Issac Gottlieb with one more discovery: the two-millenia Ethiopian Jewish sect has prayers in Amharic, a fact not recorded so far.

Dr. Issac Gottlieb, fellow of the Anthropological Institute of Britain and Ireland and former surgeon, is a British scholar who has taken pains to make detailed anthropological studies on this particular Ethiopian nationality. He is just back from his fourth trip to the Falasha hamlets in Gondar Region.

The anthropologist, who calls himself "a great friend of Falashas", says that this pentateuchal-practising Jews are exclusively Ethiopian who have traits and culture distinctly from other Jews. "There is not a single prayer or blessing of the Falashas that resembles remotely the Jews prayers elsewhere", he has written in his booklet on the Falasha music.

Dr. Gottlieb is the first to publish a record of the Falasha music with notations and plans to write a book and publish two more recordings on the religious songs of the Falasha, the Ethiopian Orthodox Church and the Hebrew songs of the Jews with the aim portraying the contrasts.

Dr. Gottlieb, who is particularly concerned with the dearth or negligible amount of evidence, which he holds is an outcome of the loss of the manuscripts of the Falashas, which were carried off by visitors, researchers and treasure hunters, leaving a spirit void among the community practising what he describes as one of the most ancient religions.

With the support of UNESCO and along with other interested personalities, Dr. Gottlieb has been lobbying for the return of the art treasures looted or bought from or given as gifts by the Falashas and are now enriching the museums of the West.

On his new discovery, Dr. Gottlieb

says that so far he assumed that liturgical language of the Falashas was Geez, but now he has discovered the existence of a religious song in Amharic which is chanted on the completion of a safe journey.

New Gains

Speaking about his impression about his last visit, Dr. Gottlieb expressed pleasure that he has found the Falashas better fed and clothed, secured and going to school. He recalled that this nationality was "the untouchable in the past" who had no right to own land for the last 3,000 years and was secluded and regarded as second-class community.

Now, he pointed out, he was able to observe better mixing with the Falashas despite the former prejudices and bias and the people have shown remarkable security because of the land tenure system which enabled them to own their own land. Dr. Gottlieb remarked that he was able to observe the positive changes which the Falashas have made since his first visit.

Asked about his reaction to allegations that the Falashas were discriminated against, Dr. Gottlieb reported that there is a great deal of misunderstanding about the Falashas and he has been trying hard to correct the image by contributing articles to the press.

He said imagined incidents and inconveniences professed to have taken place in the Region were either exaggerated or reported to have been systematically directed against the Falashas.

Dr. Gottlieb was met by authorities in Gondar Region, who briefed him on the progress being made by the Falashas vis-a-vis the Revolution and was assured that the welfare of the Falashas was an equal preoccupation of the government like that of any other nationality.

AGENCY TO CONSTRUCT OVER 1,138 HOUSES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 6

[Text] **ADDIS ABABA (EH) —** More than 1,138 houses will be constructed throughout Ethiopia by the Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses alone during the 1974 E.C. according to Comrade Sisay Ashenafi, Deputy General Manager of the Agency.

The work of 688 of the houses is nearing completion, he said. The agency, according to the deputy manager, invests all its money except its running cost on house construction. The agency to date has built more than 3,000 houses, he added. Housing problem, noted Comrade Sisay, cannot be fully tackled by the agency alone. It needs the joint effort of city dwellers, Urban Dwellers's association and the agency, he stated. Residents, above all, should try to erect their own houses, he said. The Agency for the Administration of Rented Houses lends money for the construction of self-help houses and builds low cost houses, it was learnt.

According to Comrade Sisay more than four million Birr is spent for repairing houses in 1973 E.C. Although many people demanded repair, the agency was restricted to mending a few houses because of the lack of transportation facilities and skilled manpower, explained the deputy manager.

Asked whether partiality is exercised in house renting, Comrade Sisay replied that the agency is trying its best to wipe out corruption by introducing a central registration system. People who want to rent houses are registered at the central registration office, he said. And houses are distributed according to the sequence on the list, he added. There is however a priority giving seven-man committee which screens and gives priority for intellectuals who have come to serve their motherland, for revolutionaries who have come to fulfill their revolutionary obligations and for other similar cases, it was learnt. The agency, Comrade Sisay noted is ready to take measures against any partiality exercising member if it is pin-pointed to the agency with tangible evidences.

The deputy manager finally urged residents to take proper care for their houses and pay rent in time.

LITERACY CAMPAIGN SAID TO MAKE PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Mulugetta Beyene: "Intensifying Literacy Efforts"]

[Text]

Since it was launched in July 1979 the National Literacy Campaign has successfully been conducted with the active and impressive participation of the broad masses. The campaign has now entered its sixth phase. The sixth phase is aimed at wiping out illiteracy from the urban areas. Viewed from the intensity of the campaign and the active participation of the people at large, the success of the sixth-round literacy campaign cannot be disputed.

The broad masses of Ethiopia had in the past been deprived of their fundamental rights. They had, among other things, been deprived of their rights for education. Education was not accessible to the broad masses as it was confined mainly to benefit the sons and daughters of the members of the ruling oligarchy.

The onset of the Revolution in February 1974 has brought about tremendous changes in the political, economic and social lives of the working people. Revolutionary Ethiopia is currently engaged in the task of national reconstruction campaign. The national literacy programme is part and parcel of the development drive. The campaign against illiteracy facilitates the participation of the masses in development-oriented endeavours.

To date, the five phases of the national literacy programme have been successfully completed. The broad masses have, in the course of the campaign, displayed quite impressive participation. The literacy programme includes the beginners' remedial and post-literacy courses. So far, nearly seven million adults across the country have been liberated from the shackles of illiteracy.

Needless to say, the major objective of the national literacy campaign is to liberate the masses from the evils of illiteracy and train the rural and urban masses in various vocational and technical fields. Accordingly, the courses offered in the course of the campaign, include vocational courses, primary health programme, the science of agriculture, co-operatives and other development-oriented courses.

Enthusiastic Participation

Moreover, during the campaign, the literacy participants attended political education courses. By organizing political orientation programmes to the literacy participants in various parts of the country, encouraging results have been registered. The political orientation programmes enable the broad masses to enrich their knowledge about the basic tenets of Marxism-Leninism and

the objectives of scientific socialism.

In recognition of the benefits that the masses receive from the literacy campaign, the Revolutionary Government has given all possible assistance towards the success of the national literacy effort. The training being given to the masses in the various fields of activities has considerable impact on the widening of the scope of the literacy programme. The rural masses have now been enabled to develop their creative potentials as a result of the intensive campaign being carried out at national level. They can now easily understand much about the various vocations and technical studies.

The rural masses and the urban populace have enjoyed the literacy programme in view of which they are attending literacy classes with utmost zeal and enthusiasm.

In an attempt to further intensify the struggle against illiteracy, strenuous efforts are being made by every *kebele* association to set up as much reading centres as possible. The reading centres, it should be noted, will help adults retain what they have learnt in the literacy classes. Moreover, the reading centres will be an opportune forum for adults to raise their reading capacity and will also make them able to closely follow current developments. The part being played by the broad masses in setting up reading

centres is impressive.

In recognition of the successful implementation of the literacy programme, the Central Coordinating Committee of the National Literacy Campaign received UNESCO's International Reading Association* Literacy Award for 1980. The Award has served as additional impetus for the working people of Ethiopia to further step up their struggle against this evil legacy of the feudo-bourgeois past.

As has been repeatedly stressed, the construction of socialism calls for the development of education. In a country where illiteracy is rampant, it is very difficult to build socialism. In view of this, the Revolutionary Government has given principal concern to the national literacy programme, which was launched with the prime purpose of eradicating the shackles of illiteracy from the country.

PEOPLE ENCOURAGED TO CONTINUE ANTI-CORRUPTION DRIVE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 24 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Kifle Djote: "The Anti-Corruption Campaign"]

[Text] Revolutionary Ethiopia always counts on the whole-hearted participation of the broad masses in the socialist construction efforts for the continued success of the revolutionary process.

Needless to say, far-reaching popular measures, taken one after the other, during the past years of struggle were all met with enthusiastic response by the working people as a result of which remarkable victories have been won in various spheres of socialist construction endeavour.

Among the latest revolutionary measures introduced by the government in its genuine desire to build a just social order was the proclamation issued to establish workers' Control Committees and a Special Court of the working people aimed at stamping out corruption and wastefulness.

Popular Pledge

It was with the full realization that the anti-corruption campaign touches on every sector of the society that the Ethiopian people resolutely pledged, from the very outset, to pay whatever sacrifices necessary in the fight against these malpractices which are inimical to the construction of socialism. Apart from continued efforts ceaselessly put in by government and

public organizations, the broad masses organized in various mass organizations and associations are constantly engaged in finding ways and means aimed at effectively implementing the imperative of the proclamation.

It is gratifying to note, at this juncture, that the Revolutionary Ethiopia Youth Association, REYA, and the Revolutionary Women's Association, REWA, in particular, continued to make ceaseless efforts in this direction. The two mass organizations held frequent meetings in different parts of the country in the recent past and pledged to fight corruption in all its manifestations.

Representatives of the two organizations reviewed accomplishments scored so far in this sphere of national endeavour and worked out new programmes for the current year for the struggle ahead. They also exchanged views on how best to coordinate efforts and programmes to stamp out wastage, bribery and other retrogressive practices, commensurate with the desired goal of building a social order free of corruption in all its forms.

The broad masses are becoming increasingly aware that the nation's resources which are being accumulated over the years through popular strug-

gle should be vigilantly guarded against the sinister attempts of anti-social elements who are desperately engaged in base acts of individualism, wastefulness, bribery and abuse of office.

Nurturing Nation's Resources

Noting that reactionary elements cannot willingly refrain from attempts to utilize the financial and material resources of the people for selfish purposes, the revolutionary leadership made it clear from the very beginning that the construction of socialism was impossible under the circumstances asserting that the new generation has no choice but to live up to its historic obligation to nip in the bud such corrupt practices and effectively nurture the nation's resources geared towards the effective realization of the revolutionary objective. It should also be stressed that since the dangerous implications of the embezzlement and wastage of government and public funds come as a grave threat to our hard-won revolutionary gains, it is imperative that the anti-corruption campaign be mounted on broad fronts. It is the prime responsibility of all genuine revolutionaries to guard against and expose those who propagate revolutionary slogans but secretly engage in undermining the Revolution from within through indulgence in corrupt practices.

It is important therefore that the task of implementing the provisions of the anti-corruption proclamation be not confined to Workers' Control Committees alone but that mass organizations and the broad masses in general be actively engaged in the war against exploitation, wastefulness, bribery and abuse of public trust.

It is to be recalled that the task of combating corruption and wastefulness figured prominently on the agenda of the Second Regular Plenary Session of the Central Committee of COPWE, while major decisions were made on the issue. The task of implementing these decisions, while being the special obligation of public and mass organizations, is also the responsibility of all people genuinely committed to the continued success of the Revolution and the building of a socialist order.

The decisive role of peasants' associations, trade unions, REYA and REWA, urban dwellers' associations and other should not be underestimated. Encouragingly, the revolutionary leadership has continued to provide all assistance in this direction aimed at the eventual realization of the goal of building a social order free from exploitation, corruption and wastefulness.

Corrupt practices were never tolerated in Revolutionary Ethiopia as was witnessed during the past years of struggle. Resolute measures were taken one after the other against people, regardless of their official status and position, who were caught red-handed in shameful acts of sabotage and embezzlement. Although this process has been going on, the official proclamation has all the more heightened the tempo of anti-corruption campaign, and in a more coordinated and systematic manner.

Tangible Results

It is all too clear that the revolutionary leadership and the broad masses have in the past conducted, as they will also in the future, various other national campaigns against several forms of socio-economic ills —

the guly legacies of the social order inherited from the fallen regime. Such mass campaign, including the literacy and development campaigns, have brought forth quite tangible results, in most cases gaining international acclamation.

The Revolutionary Government is also earnestly striving to improve the standard of living of the masses through implementation of various development projects on a short-term and long-term basis. Admittedly, the results sometimes fall short of the desired target mainly because of corrupt practices and perpetuation of wastefulness. The broad masses are urged to be aware that reactionaries at home and international imperialism utilize such evil practices to deprive the masses of their revolutionary gains.

REWA, REYA, peasants' associations, trade unions, urban dwellers' associations and the masses in general play a decisive role in weeding out corruption. The Revolutionary Government and COPWE will continue to give all assistance and render full support to the struggling masses in their resolute endeavour against corruption and wastefulness with the ultimate view of building a just social order. The broad masses are increasingly urged to make continued efforts to effectively contribute their due share to the building of a just order, keeping alive the spirit of the war against corruption.

CSO: 4700/716

ADVENT OF TV IN DIRE DAWA, HARRAR HAILED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Expanding Television Service"]

[Text]

Ethiopian Television Service has introduced programmes in the cities of Dire Dawa and Harrar, where inhabitants of four provinces and neighbouring localities could benefit from the newly inaugurated relay stations.

The two relay stations were installed at a cost of 1.2 million Birr by the Ministry of Information and National Guidance. Being one of the vital components of the mass media, television service will allow viewers to get a very close look of the progress of the Revolution, and particularly the ongoing national reconstruction drive. The television programmes, which deal with the social, economic and political life of the country, will have an immense role to play in raising the consciousness of the inhabitants of the region and mobilizing their efforts for building the new Ethiopia.

Mass organizations have also co-operated in the setting up of the relay stations, which is a significant development towards the strengthening of the work of the mass media. Through television programmes viewers can see for themselves the development process in the country in all spheres of national endeavour. The installation of the two relay stations in Dire Dawa and Harrar is part of the revolutionary government's long-term desire to bring television programmes within the reach of the broad masses. The trend is encouraging, for another relay station has previously been inaugurated in Asmara.

The setting up of television stations will supplement the government's efforts of politicizing, educating and entertaining the masses. Government and mass organizations have a leading role to play in popularizing the television programmes by arranging the necessary facilities for the masses to

watch the programmes, as there may not be a large number of television sets in the two cities and the four provinces, where the broadcasts can be received. It is to be hoped that in due course more individuals, government and mass organizations will try to acquire TV sets so that the popularizing process of the programmes will attain the desired target.

The Ethiopian Television Service is to be congratulated for its achievements up to now but it has a lot more to do in future to introduce its programme on a nation-wide scale. It might have financial constraints to set up new stations within a short period of time but as there is a great demand for television programmes, it should exert increased efforts to achieve this goal with the assistance of government and mass organizations.

CSO: 4700/716

RECONSTRUCTION IN MASSAWA DESCRIBED HIGHLY ENCOURAGING

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text]

MASSAWA (ENA) — Comrade Amanuel Amde-Mikael, Deputy Senior Minister and COPWE Central Committee Member, said here Tuesday that the development activities currently being undertaken by the inhabitants of this Red Sea port town and its environs were highly encouraging in the light of the Revolutionary Government's intensive efforts for the reconstruction of development institutions and the economy wantonly destroyed by the secessionist gangs.

The Deputy Senior Minister spoke highly of the people's reconstruction drive in and around Massawa after inspecting the damages caused to economic and development institutions in this port town in the Red Sea Province of Eritrea Region and the preliminary preparations being undertaken for the reconstruction of the destroyed institutions.

Among the institutions inspected by Comrade Amanuel were the Kaleb Hall and the Massawa Cement Factory which had been repaired, the

Massawa Hospital now under repair and the activities of the Port of Massawa.

Comrade Amanuel said after his inspection tour that a plan with a work programme has been drawn up by the Revolutionary Government for a coordinated and speedy reconstruction task of development institutions destroyed by the secessionists and for the revival of the economy of Eritrea Region. He added that Ministers and Commissioners directly involved in the reconstruction task are giving priority for the implementation of the plan and work programme. Accordingly, every effort is being made for the reconstruction of the development institutions so that they would resume production and render services as soon as possible.

Comrade Dr. Teferra Wonde, Minister of Health and COPWE Central Committee member, said that the anti-people and anti-unity bandits had inflicted heavy damage on the 285-bed Massawa hospital, also looted

medical equipment and other facilities of the hospital.

Comrade Dr. Teferra pointed out that efforts are being made to repair the hospital and to stock it with the necessary medical equipment. To this end the Minister of Health underlined the need for the cooperation of the people.

Comrade Kassa Gebre, Minister of Construction and COPWE Central Committee member, on his part said that in the speedy reconstruction drive now underway, the Ministry of Construction is making a strenuous preparation to discharge the heavy responsibility entrusted to it.

Comrade Kelkelew Tadesse, Commissioner of the National Water Resources Commission, recalled that the Dogali water pipes serving the people of Massawa which were destroyed by the secessionist bandits have been repaired since the liberation of the area with sacrifices paid by the Second Revolutionary Liberation Army and that water service to Massawa will be resumed in full shortly with the completion of repairs of ducts in some parts of the port town.

During his inspection tour Comrade Amanuel also talked to some former secessionists who had given themselves up benefitting from the amnesty granted by the Revolutionary Government, and expressed the hope that they would participate actively in the on-going reconstruction endeavour.

Meanwhile, Comrade Amanuel Amde-Michael, Deputy Senior Minister and COPWE Central Committee member, yesterday inspected port activities in Assab.

Comrade Amanuel toured internal facilities aboard the freighters *Karamara* and *Ye Ethiopia Anbessa*, he was briefed on activities at the Port by Comrade Yousuf Ahmed, Minister of Transport and Communications and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Makonnen Tekleab, the Port Administrator, and the captains of the two maritime.

Comrade Yousuf pointed out that port activities have been greatly stepped up following the installation by Ethiopian engineers of cranes valued at 3 million Birr.

Speaking to port workers, Comrade Amanuel said the contribution being made by the latter towards the reconstruction effort underway in Eritrea region was encouraging. He pointed out that greater effort should be exerted to speed up the transport and delivery of goods and merchandise unloaded from the ships to desired inland destinations.

Present during the visit were Comrade Dr. Tefera Wonde, Minister of Health and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Kassa Gebre, Minister of Construction and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Kelikilew Tadease, Commissioner of the Water Resources Commission, and other government officials.

Officials in Massawa disclosed that the programme of rebuilding infrastructural facilities destroyed by the secessionist bandits in and around Massawa and of rehabilitating displaced people is being intensified.

Comrade Ambaye Tikabo, Administrator of Red Sea province, said the reconstruction work is being jointly undertaken by residents of Massawa and units of the Revolutionary Army in the vicinity in co-operation with the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission (RRC) and the area office of the provincial administration.

Work on the four-kilometre street leading from Caleb Hall to Massawa Hospital has been completed already while the rebuilding of residential units, recreational centres and swimming pools is fast progressing, it was reported.

Comrade Ambaye said that residents of the town and members of the Revolutionary Army not only contributed free labour but also raised 130,000 Birr towards the repair of the street.

The Ghinda Water Reservoir, which was filled with silt following the destructive rampage of the secessionist bandits has been cleared through the food for work programme and has resumed supplying water to residents of the town of the same name. The provincial office of the RRC volunteered over 5,000 quintals of food grain for the programme which involved clearing the 1 km long and 33 metre 'deep earth dam. The Provincial Administrator said the dam will supply continuously water for drinking and agricultural purposes for at least three years.

Meanwhile, peasants in Lower Dogali are building a potable water dam in co-operation with the area offices of the Ministry of Agriculture and the RCC. The Provincial Administrator said mass organizations in Massawa are building houses for the weak and elderly whose homes were destroyed by the secessionists. He also disclosed that community shops are being opened to protect the people against unscrupulous merchants.

EDUCATIONAL ACCORD SIGNED WITH GDR

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — Socialist Ethiopia and the German Democratic Republic (GDR) on Sunday reinforced their earlier understanding towards collaboration in the area of education by signing a new cooperation agreement to be effective during 1973-74.

The agreement was signed at the VIP Lounge at Bole International Airport Sunday morning by Comrade Goshu Wolde, Minister of Education and COPWE Central Committee member, and Comrade Margot Honecker, member of the Central Committee of

the Socialist Unity Party (SED) of Germany and Minister of Education of the GDR, on behalf of their respective governments.

Under the terms of the agreement, the GDR will send to Ethiopia education experts and teachers to help in Socialist Ethiopia's efforts in developing education. The GDR also undertakes to train sports teachers and educational experts in the Ministry of Education in their respective areas of expertise and to also provide assistance in the supply of educational equipment.

Comrade Margot Honecker left for home immediately after signing the agreement, ending a week-long working visit at the head of a high-level GDR delegation.

CSO: 4700/716

MINISTRY REPORTS ON HEALTH CARE MANAGEMENT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 pp 2, 5

[Text] *(From Ministry of Health Report)*

In Ethiopia, primary health care has been defined in the context of overall development of a community, as the development of health and health services at all levels and not simply the peripheral level only. This general approach, encompassing the complex of health related activities in all sectors is called "Meserete Tena Enkkabie" in Amharic while primary health care used to characterize the programmatic means of reaching the periphery is called "Ykebele Tena Agelglot", (roughly equivalent to Community Health Service).

The translation of this new concept into practice calls for a strong mechanism which would involve the direct participation of the community and the effective use of the resources both of the community and the government so as to effect a maximum benefit for the majority of the people.

The communities through their mass organizations and government agencies are responsible for the sensitization, planning, implementation, control and evaluation of primary health care at the local, intermediate and national levels. These important functions of managerial activities are coordinated through the respective development committees organized at the various levels in the following manner.

Local Level Management

This is the management at the Community, Woreda and Awraja levels involving the mass organizations, Community Health Agents and Traditional Birth Attendants, Health Assistants, officials of the Awraja Health Service and members of the development sectors working at the Community, Woreda and Awraja levels. All these are members of the development committees at the various levels.

Some of their activities include: Sensitization of the community, identification of major problems of the community and setting priorities, and planning and coordination of programmes.

There has also been notable progress in the field of education. During the academic year of 1979-80, more than 1.8 million children enrolled in primary schools, i.e., more than twice the number reached in 1973/74, or 38 per cent of the the total school-age population. The number of secondary school children also doubled. In the Mass Literacy Campaign, nearly seven million adults were covered by courses in basic literacy.

The initial post-revolution years were marked by drought and famine which have become frequent occurrences in Ethiopia in recent years. In addition

to drought, the wars have caused widespread loss of public services, and have led to the displacement of the rural population, and the destruction of homes, crops, livestock and grazing resources. In the three regions of Bale, Hararghe and Sidamo alone, the war-displaced and drought-displaced number about 2.4 million or 38 per cent of population of these regions. This places, of course, a heavy burden on the economy of the country.

Community (*kebele*) Health Service is the backbone of health development in Ethiopia. The Community Health Agent (CHA) and the Traditional Birth Attendant (TBA) are the two most important manpower categories. The CHA is a person chosen from and by a Peasants' Association (PA) or an Urban Dwellers' Association (UDA) also known as *kebele* and trained by the Ministry of Health (in collaboration with other development agencies) in basic community health and health care. Upon completion of training he or she serves under the complete control and remuneration (or compensation) of the association. He or she receives technical guidance, support and periodic retainer from the nearest health services unit and serves as a liaison between it and the community. The TBA, also selected by the PA or UDA, receives basic midwifery (MCH) training and serves under the same conditions as the CHA and works closely with him or her. Community Health Service activities are supported by Health Stations (HS) and Health Centres (Rural Hospitals).

The Regional Development Committee through the Regional NRDC-CPSC office carries out the following activities in addition to those mentioned under for the local level: Integration of programmes, determination of manpower need, agitation and mobilization, supervision, resource allocation, and evaluation.

The Regional Health Department plays the key managerial role in the health sector at this level.

National Level Management

At this level, the coordination of plan, allocation of resource and evaluation is done by the NRDC-CPSC with the respective ministries being responsible for its effective implementation.

In order to meet the enormous challenges posed by the prevailing socio-economic problems, a state planning organization — the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) — was established by proclamation in October, 1978. The responsibilities of this organization consist of the formulation and elaboration as well as follow-up of all short-term, medium-term and long-term plans and the overall guidance and management of the economy. It is also empowered to set priorities, to mobilize the human, financial and material requirements of a sustained development programme.

The NRDC-CPSC is made up of a Congress, an Executive Committee and a Secretariat. Both the Congress

and the Executive Committee are chaired by the Head of State — a clear indication of the importance attached to the development campaign.

The proclamation on the establishment of the NRDC-CPSC provides for a broad participation at the level of setting targets and the formulation of the general directives. Representation in the Congress embraces Standing Committee members of the PMAC, ministries, commissioners, regional administrators, force commanders, representatives of the All Ethiopian Trade Union, the All Ethiopia Peasants' Association, Women's and Youth Association and department heads of the NRDC-CPSC.

The NRDC-CPSC has mirror-image organs at the "Regional", "Awraja" and "Wereda" levels. This structure ensures the widest possible participation in accordance with the principles of democratic centralism.

Implementation Mechanism

In accordance with the general guidelines given by the Congress of the NRDC-CPSC, the Executive Committee prepares the development programmes and ensures their implementation. While the executive Committee estimates general macro-economic parameters, indicates sectoral targets and the strategy for the realization of the plan objectives, the responsibilities of carrying out actual day-to-day implementation tasks rest with the executive organs of the state — the ministries, other governmental bodies and mass organizations. The executive Committee also determines, in accordance with general policy guidelines issued to it, the overall size of investment, the size and source of technical assistance, loans and credits necessary for the development campaign and the plan, sectoral and regional allocation, and the magnitude of surplus and accumulation for enterprises under government control.

The Inspection Department of the NRDC-CPSC is a follow-up arm of the Executive Committee. It conducts field inspection of the actual performance in development activities and submits periodic reports to the Executive Committee, to which it is responsible according to the organizational structure of the NRDC-CPSC.

The National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council also keep itself in constant touch with development activities in the country through a radio communication network which links the headquarters with major centres of development. Any crisis is reported to the headquarters through the network and immediate action is taken by the Logistics Department which is in charge of the development of instruments or machinery needed for the campaign of development.

The National Health Development is planned, promoted and managed in accordance with the guidelines of the National Democratic Revolutionary Programme which guarantees the undertaking of the necessary efforts for the provision of adequate health services to ensure the full and meaningful life of the broad masses, and which has further been strengthened by the government's adoption of the social objective: "Health For All by the Year 2000." The Government has accepted and signed the African Health Charter.

National Health Planning is performed according to the principles of democratic centralism and as part of the National Health Development Plan, under the auspices of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Supreme Planning Council (NRDC-CPSC).

A ten year indicative health development plan (1981-1990) has been prepared as part of the ten year National indicative development plan.

Yearly national health plans of action are prepared in the form of a programme budget. Eventually it is planned to modify these yearly plans of action according to resources and needs at different levels, and to increasingly take into account the health related programmes of the other development sectors.

The Ministry of Health has designed various national programmes in line with the Primary Health Care (PHC) approach and established national coordination offices at the national level and appointed programme coordinators at the Regional level. These are: MCH, EPI, DDC, Vitamin A Deficiency Control, Goitre Control etc. Former vertical programmes such as Malaria, Leprosy and TB Control, have been redesigned and are in the process of being integrated in accordance with the PHC strategy. The EPI Programme is well advanced. Further more, it is being redesigned in accordance with the decision of the Central Committee of the Commission to Organize the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE) which directed that the national EPI Programme should receive special attention by all sectors of the government and the society.

Plans are underway for a National Sample Survey of blindness and its causes in order to expand the National Trachoma Control Programme into a Prevention of Blindness Programme.

An interministerial committee has been set-up as a mechanism of intersectoral coordination for the Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade activities.

Problems of Management

The major problems and constraints of management in Primary Health Care are neither unique to it nor surmountable by unilateral action within any sectoral confines. For example, some of the major constraints are shortfall in resources — financial, manpower, and materials; poor infrastructure — buildings, transport and communication etc.; inappropriate technology; poor information systems; insufficient intersectoral collaboration at different levels; uneven development of different regions and areas within them; and inadequate awareness of and orientation or commitment to PHC by health and other workers.

It is obvious that alternative tactics to combat such constraints have to be both short-term and long-term and that in some cases, only practical improvement can be expected until significant changes occur in the overall development of the country. Hence the alternative tactics being attempted or contemplated are neither necessarily comprehensive nor exclusive. They include tapping of various internal and external financial sources including the community; intensification of training programmes for health and other development personnel; infrastructure improvement utilising local resources where possible; experiments in appropriate technology; and revisions of and training in information systems.

As mentioned above, the model of planning envisages structures and procedures for better inter-sectoral collaboration; joint planning by various

health-related agencies and better exchanged of information may also be indicated. Attention to balanced regional development is also being given. Management training as well as reorientation of various personnel as well as systematic supervision for guidance and support are also discussed elsewhere in this report.

There is urgent need for the introduction of training in the managerial processes for PHC into the health manpower training curricula. Some training is done at various levels on *ad hoc* basis. Training abroad usually through fellowship has been accelerated.

The organization of the National Health Development Network (NH-DN) in particular the establishment of the graduate programme in public health is expected to advance management capabilities. Recently a health manpower development plan has been worked out. The implementation of this plan should bring major qualitative and quantitative changes. At the community level, leadership training is given to women through the home economics programme. Training in management is scheduled to be given through the comprehensive Farmer Training Schools.

It is difficult to separate the amounts allocated for curative and preventive services in Hospitals, Health Centers and Health Stations. Funds indicated below do not include international assistance and expenditures on health by non-governmental organizations and the police and the military forces.

CSO: 4700/716

PEASANTS PROMOTE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

BAHR DAR (ENA) — Peasants in Metcha district of Bahr Dar province, Gojjam region, have taken encouraging steps to promote a socialist way of life in the area.

The peasantry is organized into 46 local associations claimnig a membership of 29,111. The people have raised 250,000 Birr to construct on their own initiative a 46-room complex which will house the local mass organizations, a literacy class and a judicial tribunal.

Eleven peasants service co-operatives are serving the 9,764 members in the district while 274 peasnts are organized into eight producers' co-operatives with a capital of 46,972 Birr.

The 65-member Timot Peasants Producers' Co-operative is particularly worth noting for its all-round efforts to promote socialist-oriented prac-

tices among the membership. The co-operative was accorded legal status recently and has a capital of 10,728 Birr. It has put under cultivation 294 hectares of land.

The Timot Peasants Producers' Co-operative has received a 100,000 Birr aid from UNICEF to cover well drilling expenses to meet the acute problem of drinking water in the district.

The members are at present busy collecting cereals and oil seeds over 202 hectares and preparations are simultaneously underway to set up a peasant's village.

CSO: 4700/716

BRIEFS

CORRUPT OFFICIAL JAILED--Addis Ababa (ENA)--A former municipal tax collector in Ambo has been sentenced to five years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 Birr after being convicted of misappropriating government fund. The Ambo High Court handed out the sentence to Misginaw Gebre-Selassie after he was found guilty of passing out fake receipts to municipal tax payers and pocketing all but 71 Birr of the 1,294 Birr collected in the town. Farther afield in Bahr Dar, a resident was "discovered" to have been living in a house which he claimed was his own but was in fact nationalized property. Tiruneh Zerihun, a hotel proprietor, had been occupying a palatial residence formerly belonging to a local filling station and boldly claiming that he owned it. The kebele judicial tribunal fined the man 300 Birr and ordered him to pay rents covering the six and a half years of illegal occupation at monthly rates of 300 Birr. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1]

MARITIME TRANSPORT--Assab (ENA)--Eleven large ships have been put into use to strengthen maritime transport services in and enhance the economic construction campaign underway. This was disclosed here by Comrade Yusuf Ahmed, Minister of Transport and Communications and COPWE Central Committee member, in answer to question posed by reporters after visiting port activities here. He said that to rebuild the Eritrean economy destroyed by the secessionists in the region, the Maritime Transport Services Authority is doing its utmost to live up to its responsibility. The Minister said that besides giving 24-hour services at the port, initiatives have been taken to facilitate the movement of surface goods and goods unloaded from freighters. Comrade Yusuf pointed out in this connection that manpower and technical facilities have been made available for the purpose. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 1]

SABOTEUR SENTENCING--Nekempte--A subversive who was convicted for sabotaging the fledgling Daba Peasants Cooperative in Guto Gida District of Nekempte Province, Wollega Region, was sentenced to three months of imprisonment. The saboteur Bekele Fafa, who was the Secretary of the Cooperative, began concocting designs to wreck the Cooperative, after resigning from his post. The District Development Campaign Coordinating Committee sentenced the saboteur to three months of imprisonment on conclusive evidence. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 6]

COFFEE QUOTA--Dilla--The Gedeo province of Sidamo region is capable of over-fulfilling its quota of coffee supply to the market for 1981-82 season according to the Provincial Branch Officer of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development here. The Officer said his assessment was based on the amount of coffee produced in Gedeo Province so far. He pointed out that more than 3,186 tons of the total of 5,760 tons of washed coffee allotted has been supplied to the market in the past four months. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 6]

EXTORTION CHARGE--Debre Markos--Two defence squad members of a kebele peasants' association in Enarge-Enawga district of Gojjam region were sentenced last week to ten years rigorous imprisonment each for extortion. The Gojjam regional high court found the two culprits guilty as charged of forcing an individual to pay them 30 Birr falsely accusing him of carrying a rifle without permit. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 22 Jan 82 p 6]

SOVIET DELEGATES--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The visiting four-man Soviet Peace Committee delegation was given briefings here yesterday afternoon on the role of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee in promoting greater understanding and co-operation with the progressive bodies. Comrade Tibebe Shiferaw, Secretary-General of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, apprised the delegates on the committee's close alliance with counterparts in progressive countries and its future programmes in this regard. Comrade Tibebe recalled the long-standing relations between Socialist Ethiopia and the Soviet Union and appreciated the close links between the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee and the Soviet Peace Committee. Comrade Victor Dementsev, First Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Finance and member of the Presidium of the Soviet Peace Committee, also spoke on behalf of his delegation. Comrade Dementsev said, the Soviet Peace Committee will continue to strive for the promotion of peace and the welfare of mankind in solidarity with other committees with similar goals. The delegation of the Soviet Peace Committee arrived here earlier yesterday. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 1]

SELF-HELP SCHEMES--Addis Ababa (ENA)--The broad masses continue engaging in development activities to solve communication problems, shortage of water and other impediments of progress. In this connection, a 149 km long feeder road was maintained and 68 wooden bridges constructed by the inhabitants of Boji Chekorsa district of Wollega region who also cleaned 68 springs in different parts of the district. The representatives of the residents of two districts in Chercher-Adal-Gara Guracha Province of Hararghe Region agreed to construct together a 27 km long feeder road which will connect the two areas. The residents of kebele 09 of Higher one Urban Dwellers Association in Bahir Dar town of Gojjam region and the kebele office are joining forces to solve the shortage of water in the town. The kebele office collected a sum of 22,727 Birr from Bahir Dar town council and from the town's water sewerage services for pipe installation while the residents of the kebele are digging a 400 meter long ditch for laying the pipe system. Similarly, youth in Borena Province of Wollo Region have planted 22,970 seedlings of different species, construction roads, bridges, literacy station, and reading houses. Similar initiatives are being undertaken in various other parts of the country, according to ENA reports. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 21 Jan 82 p 6]

PEASANTS COMPLETE TRAINING--Awassa (ENA)--Four hundred peasants in Aleta Wondo District of Sidamo Region received certificates on Sunday upon completion of a three-month training in political education and military skills. Comrade Belew Teshale, COPWE Executive Committee member of Sidama Region and Head of the Regional COPWE's Co-operative Department, handed the certificates to the trainees. Comrade Teferra Endalew, Deputy Administrator of Sidamo Region and Comrade Adanu Bedane, COPWE representative for Sidamo Province in Sidamo Region also gave certificates of participation to members of the regional police and militia and representatives of mass organizations for assistance rendered to in the training of the peasants in political education and military skills. In a related development, 49 defence squad members drawn from peasants' associations in 13 kebeles within Shenkora District of Shoa Region, received certificates on Sunday after three months political and military training. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 19 Jan 82 p 1]

OFFENSIVE WARNING--Paris, 11 Feb (ANSA)--A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front warned here today that Italy is one of the countries with which "we will one day have to settle up accounts," presumably when the Eritreans have successfully thrown off Addis Ababa's rule. Interviewed by ANSA, the front's representative in Paris Wafi Kurdi said that the only two countries where the Eritrean cause is well known are France and Italy, and they are the only two countries "which have done nothing for it, not even on the humanitarian level." Kurdi also claimed that the Ethiopian Army is currently preparing a new offensive in the Eritrean region with a force of 90,000 men, equipped with Mig-24 and Phantom fighter-bombers, as well as helicopters fitted to drop nerve gas. Kurdi said one should ask why Ethiopia should pretend that the Eritrean resistance consists of "only a handful of rebels" when it is preparing to unleash an attack on this scale. Describing it as the "(?equivalent) of a second world war in the Horn of Africa," he claimed the force would include "thousands of Libyans, South Yemeni, Cubans, and Soviets," with Libya paying out eighty million dollars to finance the operation. The Eritrean resistance will "never ask anyone to leave and fight in its place," he added, "but it will inflict a harsh defeat on its enemies." [Text] [AU111618 Rome ANSA in English 1540 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 4700/712

BRIEFS

JAWARA RAPS JOURNALISTS--In an interview with the Editor of the BBC programme, Focus on Africa, President Jawara blamed journalists for taking an opposition view to the establishment and not taking an objective position by listening to both sides. He said that many would agree his government had made vast improvements to the country since independence. Sir Dawda repeated that there was no constitutional need for a referendum on the Confederation question, which, he said, had the vast support of the majority of Gambians. The President also talked about countries which, he said, were prepared to destabilise The Gambia, Senegal and the rest of the sub region down to the eastern end of the continent. "There is proof that Libya had a hand in the coup attempt" he said, and added the trials would bring some of this to light. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 340]

CSO: 4700/685

COMMENTARY ON RESIGNATION OF TUC OFFICIAL

AB091557 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Feb 82

[Commentary by Sam Efua]

[Text] Over the past few years, union workers in this country have been calling for the removal of Alhaji Issifu and his associates from the leadership of the Ghana Trade Union Congress [TUC]. Workers at various times have demonstrated and passed resolutions of no-confidence all in an attempt to remove the present leaders of the TUC but without much success.

The struggle to remove the trouble out of the TUC has intensified since the present revolution was declared. For example, one organization, calling itself the "Workers Solidarity Front," claimed to have dismissed the TUC secretary general from office. At the recent great demonstrations by workers in support of the PNDC, Alhaji Issifu was manhandled by some workers when he appeared at the Nicholson Stadium to address them.

The announced resignation of Alhaji Issifu as the secretary general of the TUC therefore comes as no surprise to many workers who are indeed on the verge of victory in their struggle to remove him. The resignation only seems to be a calculated move to avoid the disgrace of being dismissed from office and also to preserve certain entrenched interests that may be swept away if workers are allowed to carry out more revolutionary changes within the TUC.

For a long time now, the TUC leadership has been bankrupt and inert. Various policies of the leadership do not respect the aspirations of workers whose interests are supposed to be served by these leaders. They have developed the practice of taking decisions without reference to the broad mass of the TUC membership. Further, the very commitment of a number of trade union leaders is seriously in doubt after practice over the years does not show them to be functioning in the interest of workers.

Though the resignation of Alhaji Issifu may take the steam off the chest of every worker, it is hardly an adequate solution to the problem of bankrupt leadership. For whatever be the impact of the ex-secretary general or his dominance over the setup, the leadership of the TUC is a collective one, of which Alhaji Issifu was only a part.

For example, the other officers at both local and national levels, who have also lost the confidence of workers, are still in place and there is no indication they will change for the better. Therefore, no worker should think the struggle is over now.

A very essential part of the struggle for a better TUC should be to democratize the whole TUC structure at all levels. Under the present constitution and regulations of the TUC, the recall of officers among other things is almost impossible. As such, workers should try to amend radically the constitution of the TUC to reflect the democratic aspirations of these revolutionary times.

Also, genuine leaders of the working people should take the political education of workers seriously to get them to understand and struggle for broad democratic rights in society in general in addition to whatever they can play in the trade union movement. It is now time to be concerned about doing something practical about the neocolonial situation in which Ghana finds itself and which is at the root of poor working conditions which are the prime targets of trade unions. Workers also have a great role to play in the struggle because of the very position they occupy in society as the creators of all wealth.

The resignation of Alhaji Issifu should be a warning signal to workers that they can be outwitted. Their struggles over the years have not been aimed at climatic changes of just a single person without the resignation of the whole structure within which he has been operating. Ultimately the workers of this country want changes which will be reflected in their lives in more decent living and working conditions than they have now. They must therefore not allow their determination to shake up the whole of the TUC to be frustrated by the resignation of the secretary general for obvious reasons though he stated none.

CSO: 4700/707

PAPER CALLS FOR FORMATION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE

AB071211 Accra Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] Writing under the heading, "Let Us Build a New Ghana," THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER says it is surprised that after only 1 month of the Provisional National Defense Council's [PNDC] rule, the very people who hailed the revolution have started crucifying it; goods have suddenly vanished from the markets, while drivers and landlord continue to increase their fares and rents. The paper reminds Ghanaians that if they do not change their attitude toward wealth and antisocial practices, revolutions will come and go but the country will continue to be poor, desolate and wretched. To it, the success of the holy war will depend on the mentality of the people and not on the policies or the programs of the PNDC.

As the council prepares the ground to put the economy on an even keel, THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER advises it to be careful of the same mistakes, like corruption, tribalism, graft, indiscipline and mismanagement, which led to the overthrow of the Limann regime. It suggests that since the PNDC is committed to an open and national government, its membership must include all age groups, because it is not only those who call themselves radicals and revolutionaries who can rule a country. The paper therefore appeals to the council to form a national advisory committee made up of people who have distinguished themselves in various fields and have proved honest, loyal and efficient. Others should be selected from identifiable groups like the Christian Council, Ghana National Association of Teachers, Trade Union Congress and the Ghana Journalists Association.

THE CHRISTIAN MESSENGER believes that although the task ahead is great, with hope in God, dedication and hard work, Ghanaians will overcome [passage omitted]

CSO: 4700/707

'TIMES' QUESTIONS ACCRA BISHOP'S MOTIVES

AB110911 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] The GHANAIAN TIMES writes on the statement by the Catholic bishop of Accra, the Right Reverend Dominic Andoh, that it is wrong for Reverend Dr Vincent Damuah, a Catholic priest and member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] to get involved in politics. The paper says this is interesting for several reasons including the fact that no priest had done more politics in this country than Bishop Andoh himself. The TIMES mentions the fact that when the merger talks between the banned United National convention and Popular Front Party got stalled, it was Bishop Andoh who personally tried to save the situation by getting the leader of the two parties talking and agreeing on a number of compromises. It wonders whether that was not politics. The paper also recalls that during the second and third republics, the bishop took active part in the running of government, taking chairs in the highest state organs such as the Council of State. The TIMES asks whether that also was not politics.

And what about the many pastoral letters read in Catholic churches dealing with burning political issues? Does this use of the pulpit for direct political campaigning not constitute even deeper involvement in party politics, it asks. Furthermore, when Father Damuah told President Nkrumah that he was allowing himself to be compared to God and was detained, the bishop never saw that as politics because he had said what they wanted him to say, but now that he is talking of the need for the church to identify itself with the suffering people, he is being accused of doing politics because the bishop did not want to be told of the suffering of the common people. The TIMES then sounds a note of warning to Bishop Andoh that the masses of the people are behind Father Damuah. He, therefore, dares not excommunicate him again.

CSO: 4700/707

PEOPLE URGED TO GUARD AGAINST DISINFORMATION CAMPAIGN

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 16 Jan 82 p 4

[Excerpt] The patriotic military actoin of December 31, 1981 has opened up great possibilities for Ghanaians. For the first time, we have before us, an opportunity to build an economy and social life which is independent of domination by other countries.

An economy and social life in which productive primarily concerned with activity and resources are directed towards meeting the needs of our own people FIRST and FOREMOST.

An economy and social life primarily concerned with ourselves, before we think about supplying cheap raw materials to the industries of the U. S. A., Japan and Western Europe, or satisfying foreign needs in any other way.

Yet, precisely because building a FREE and PROUD nation means that we shall stop giving away our resources cheaply to the big companies of the Western world, the ruling groups in these countries are hostile to our revolution.

For that reason, they seek to slander it, spread false information about it and if and when the time is ripe, they may blockade us economically, and eventually even invade us, to put a stop to events.

That this process has been started cannot be doubted. We are all witness to a B. B. C. news item which said that it was men trained in Libya who started the coup. In other words, Ghanaian soldiers are not well trained enough to undertake military actions of this character.

This is so patently false that we might be tempted to ignore and laught at it. Yet, we should take note of it, for it is only the beginning of a systematic campaign of lies that will be spread internationally about OUR OWN EFFORTS to build a better Ghana. Consistently, the most "respectable" Western media--such as VOA and BBC will put out information suggesting that Ghanaians are not running their own affairs but that dangerous foreigners are running our affairs for us.

Therefore, of course then, Britain, U. S. A., West Germany and the others would be justified in intervening in Ghana's affairs to save Ghanaians from these foreigners.

If we are genuinely committed to the Ghanian revolution we should look very closely at this issue of false information and how it can be used by the Western countries especially the central intelligence Agency of the USA countries to confuse people and prepare the ground for later intervention and then destruction of our revolution. THE PEOPLE'S DEFENCE COMMITTEES MUST TAKE UP THIS ISSUE SERIOUSLY AND DISCUSS IT AT THEIR MEETINGS.

CSO: 4700/684

POLITICAL EDUCATION OF 'PEOPLE'S FORCES' ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 20 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Education of the People's Forces is Vital"]

[Text]

THE role of the People's Armed Forces and the Police in rescuing this nation from near economic collapse is highly esteemed. As in June 4, the other ranks and some officers saw a mission to be fulfilled and they put their lives at stake for the liberation of the exploited masses.

Civilians who have demonstrated their support, in various forms, will forever remember the courage, zeal and iron determination of our comrades in the Armed Forces. The Police, though a late-comer, have played a magnificent role in this revolution and must be also congratulated.

But, as we have warned earlier, mere show of force does not necessarily indicate approval or acceptance of the message of the Provisional National Defence Council (PNDC). The Chairman, Fli-Li. Rawlings, has had occasion to dismiss brutalities as part of the methods for ensuring the success of the revolution.

Where we have reached now demands a very serious programme for political education. Members of the PNDC should definitely know what the aims and objectives of the revolution are.

The Students Task Force, the intellectual base of the revolution, cannot be useful in the villages if the political line is not very well understood.

The Mass Media, if they should define a new role for themselves, should study carefully the pronouncements of Fli-Li. Rawlings since the PNDC came to power.

In the same vein, the People's Defence Committees do not only need guidelines, they need a programme for political education.

But, we consider one arm of the vanguards of the revolution a very very important one for proper indoctrination. This is the People's Armed Forces and the People's Police Service.

Reports we have of violent abuses of the power (the gun) they hold are frightening. Admittedly, it was the gun which ushered in the revolution but we are concerned about the way the same gun is being used on the defenceless masses.

We have cases of policemen chasing people in their rooms for the reason that they were not asleep during curfew hours.

There are reports of soldiers frightening civilians with shots in the air and behind their houses for reasons not very clear to them. Policemen, we hear, are still taking bribes from drivers.

This is not the place to catalogue the many reports we have received. As part of the solution to the problem, we would urgently and seriously advise that all armed people should receive half-an-hour of political education every morning. The involvement of civilians in this revolution is as important as that of armed soldiers or policemen.

More than just suggesting a course of orientation for our armed brothers, we would like to warn that it is possible some anti-revolutionaries are all out to sabotage the popularity of the revolution.

These enemies of the people must be exposed and dealt with. We cannot clean up a society of cheats, self-seekers and exploiters if another group, hiding behind ignorance of the aims of the revolution, continues to cause disaffection among the masses.

CSO: 4700/684

WORKERS' INVOLVEMENT IN MANAGEMENT ADVOCATED

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Let Workers' Participation Begin Now"]

[Text]

THE formation of People's Defence Committees in work places, villages, schools and other establishments is a very encouraging sign. Although most of them are still not sure what to do, yet the idea that there is some eagerness to form committees to be watchdogs of the revolution is a healthy one.

We have no doubt that the real rule of the people, for the people and by the people is in the offing. Contrary to what we have been made to believe, the government of the people has meant the rule of those with economic power.

We have no reason to doubt that the current revolution is aimed at transferring political and economic power from the parasites of the society into the hands of the producers. Such a goal will not be easy to attain, and necessary first steps have to be taken.

One of these steps is the involvement of workers in decision-making.

As of now, decisions in all our corporations and institutions are taken by Management and Boards of Directors, without direct participation by the ordinary workers who form the majority of the working population in these establishments. The net result is the lack of involvement and sometimes even ignorance on the part of workers of what is going on around them. Decisions are usually taken and superimposed on workers.

Consequently, some of the corporations have sometimes been paralysed by industrial actions over trivial issues which could easily be solved by a more fluent communication between Management and Workers.

Advantages are many:

- **Workers will know and understand the problems at hand better and help to find solutions to them. In short, they will feel involved.**
- **All the decisions taken will be truly "democratic" with contributions from the rank and file.**
- **Communication with workers will be easier and feed-back assured.**
- **Industrial action and unnecessary confrontations will be reduced to the minimum or will be non-existent.**

We must, however, caution against one danger: Flirtation, kowtowing, and deference to the chief executives by workers' representatives. To ensure effectiveness of our proposals and to guard against the danger spelt above, we would propose that workers should elect their own people; furthermore, the workers' representatives should renew their mandate from their membership periodically, say every six months.

We look forward to real democratisation at all levels of our society.

CSO: 4700/684

AMERICAN-OWNED PLANT SAID UNWILLING TO FIGHT POLLUTION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 18 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] **THE residents of Tema, Ghana's leading industrial city and port seem to be facing increasing environmental and health hazards. Various chemical substances mostly raw materials for the American owned VALCO aluminium smelter, or waste products from its operations are the major causes of this atmospheric pollution.**

The problem, an old one, manifests itself principally as a permanent fine white haze of alumina particles hanging over certain parts of Tema. As far back as the mid 70s, there have been constant escapes into the atmosphere of alumina, the raw material electrochemically converted into aluminium at the SMELTER.

The major site is the fishing harbour area, where VALCO has a free port zone, its property from 1967-1997, under a lease from the Ghana Government as a part of the VALCO MASTER AGREEMENT. VALCO as a joint subsidiary of KAISER and REY. NOLDS, two of the world's giant aluminium transnationals, has since 1967, continuously off-loaded a fine stream of Alumina from Kaiser's own ships or vessels hired from other companies.

The escapes of alumina occur at various points of the process of getting the bulk to the smelter. Some are inevitable, and the

small quantities pose no health hazard. However, a few hundreds of yards from the waterfront proper, pollution reigns supreme. This is at the special alumina storage dome.

Having been loaded onto a conveyor belt at the harbour, the alumina is rolled up the side of the dome, and at the summit, is dropped to the bottom through storage entrance. Large quantities swirl into

the air at this point. Until the early 70s vacuum cleaners around the dome scoured the air constantly trapping the drifting alumina particles and feeding them back into the dome. Today, and for 5-6 years now they have been in a state of disrepair. VALCO seemingly unwilling to incur capital expenditure, has not replaced them.

Alumina adulterates the atmosphere further, when using packed onto vehicles on the side of the dome facing the smelter.

Tema residents of all categories are affected; in particular, near by office workers and the close to 5,000 persons who daily enter the adjoining fishing harbour on business, all suffer great irritation and discomfort.

Adjusting to this continuous hazard, the residents drily refer to it as VALCO powder; it constantly clogs their clothes whenever they are hung out to dry. However, the attitude of cynically shrugging off the constant presence of the "powder"

seems now to be turning into one of anguish and protest.

A recent publication in this paper exemplified this mood. Written by a Mr. J. K. Senya, it said: "This powder discharged in clouds literally paints all objects in the harbour white. One can hardly open the windows of one's office for five minutes without dusting one's furniture. Externally, apart from making workers dirty, the 'powder' has a painful itching effect on the eye, in most cases rendering the eye, red coloured."

It is the process of extraction of alumina from bauxite and the use of caustic soda therein which is the remote cause of this dangerous eye-inflammation. Caustic soda, a harsh substance commonly used to make soap is an important part of the process of converting bauxite into alumina. Consequently on arrival in Ghana from Kaiser's scattered and world-wide alumina plants, the alumina is coated with caustic soda. In accordance with the needs of the smelter, machinery which cannot stand very high level of caustic soda, the alumina has already been washed. But, the levels safe for smelter usage are still extremely destructive to the human eye. Ten times more irritating than bath soap in the eye the effect is a painful itching, compounded by the sandy nature of the alumina itself.

The prospects for abatement and eventual disappearance of this nuisance seem bleak. The Environmental Protection Council, the Ghana Government pollution monitoring agency is well aware of the problem.

The Environmental Council it is reliably reported has even entered into communication with VALCO on the matter. To date there have been no result. Sadly, the Council itself is limited in its capabilities since the legislation establishing it does not allow the enforcement of sanctions against the offenders it identifies.

That a legal basis exists for restraining VALCO cannot be doubted. It is an age old rule of law: "that a person who for his own purposes brings on his land and collects and keeps there anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it in at his peril, and if he does not do so is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape."

But it is unlikely anything significant will be done. The political will to confront VALCO on many issues was absent under the PNP since that government did not intend to "Scare away foreign investors" by a show of strictness, and VALCO is Ghana's biggest foreign investor.

Closely tied to this issue is the more insidious and invisible emissions of the

highly toxic chemical, SULPHUR DIOXIDE, as waste from the SMELTA. Belched from the highest chimney at Tema, VALCO's reports on emission levels show that it is within safety limits. Yet the Ghanians who should monitor the extent and its effect on plants and humans lack the machinery. The Ghana Standards Board is therefore forced to rely on VALCO word and they cannot even be sure whether the tests are done or not.

It seems that in the absence of a powerful environmental lobby or protests by Tema residents, the problem will continue. For VALCO, it is a question of cost, of capital expenditure which it could probably afford but would rather not expend if at all possible. With the Government and its agencies, it is paralysis generated by fear of disturbing the goose that lays the golden egg.

It is likely then that for a long time to come, Tema's residents will suffer involuntary eye-washes of caustic soda administered by Ghana's most powerful transnational, unless the new government does something about it.

CSO: 4700/684

PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATIONS WARNED NOT TO OBSTRUCT REVOLUTION

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 21 Jan 82 pp 4-5

[Text] **THE Association of Recognised Professional Bodies and the Bar Association have been advised to desist from their negative attitude to the revolution and suggest more positive steps to be taken in the reconstruction of the country.**

A statement issued in Accra yesterday and signed by Mr T. Kodjo-Ababio Nuhur, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana and Mr Kwasi Adu, president of June 4th Movement, accused the two associations and the "Echo", a weekly paper in Accra of making efforts to negate the good intentions of the people's revolution and to divert people's attention from the pressing tasks at present facing the nation.

The statement, which is in reply to previous ones issued by the two associations was jointly issued by the National Democratic Movement, the June 4th Movement, the Kwame Nkrumah Revolutionary Guards, the People's Revolutionary League of Ghana and the African Youth Command.

It accused the two associations of narrow and selfish interests and stressed that the people could not

take that level of hypocrisy and dishonesty on their part any longer.

The statement pointed out that the people had not forgotten the stand of the Professional Bodies against Acheampong's National Government proposal and wondered what had caused the association's change of heart.

It asked Ghanaians to reject associations which live in self-opinionated world and falsely see their interests and views as universal and therefore must be accepted by all.

The statement declared:

"The role of professionals, lawyers and politicians in the destruction and rape of the country during the disgraceful Limann era cannot be denied by the Professional Bodies."

It said the people could not give to such identifiable groups the power to lord it over them again in the name of what they chose to call "constitutional rule."

The statement called on the Bar Association to desist from talking about human rights in the abstract when people had been denied their concrete basic life requirements.

It further pointed out that such defence of abstract and absolute rights "had been silent in the face of corruption, greed and social injustice when a few individuals had sought to misappropriate the wealth of the country against the interest of the masses."

CSO: 4700/684

SOLDIERS TELL OF TORTURE UNDER LIMANN

AB102055 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 10 Feb 82

[Text] A number of soldiers who were among those kept in condemned cells at the Nsawam prison and severely tortured by the security agencies during the Limann administration today told their sad story to newsmen at the Gonda barracks in Accra. The soldiers, who were collected from various units since March 1980, were sent to the military intelligence annex where they were interrogated and subjected to various forms of inhuman treatment by a government which claimed to be the champion of human rights.

Among those who told their story are Sgt Nii Oku, Pvt John Taye, Sgt Ayi Hammond, Col Ebenezer Amoako, Pvt Joseph Wordic, Pvt Rockson Maanu and Pvt Frank Eshun. Others are Cpl Emmanuel Fordwuor, Cpl Isaac Quarshie and Cpl Nicholas Kukube, Lance Cpl Emmanule Ampiah, Lance Cpl Mensah Martey, land officer class Freedom Alomasu and Sgt Appiah-Kubi. Most of the soldiers were severely beaten and they showed to newsmen some of the scars of the brutal treatment meted out to them.

The first group was arrested at Teshie in March 1980 and charged with planning to overthrow the Limann administration.

After several weeks of interrogation and torture, they were arraigned before a supposed court martial in the chapel of the Nsawam prison. They were summarily tried and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from 5 to 15 years. They were then locked up in condemned cells where they were ill-treated until their release on the 1st of last month.

Members of the second group, mostly from the 2d Battalion of infantry in Takoradi, were picked up on 23 December last year. They were then brought to Accra for interrogation at the military intelligence annex, where under the personal supervision of the then director, Col Annoh Odjidja, they were beaten and subjected to many forms of torture before being locked up in the condemned cell at the Nsawam prison. One of them, Pvt Frank Eshun, was so badly beaten that his right eye is almost coming out. Cpl Ebenezer Amoako said he was hit on the forehead with a coffee table by Colonel Odjidja, who also ordered that he should be beaten with a rifle sling and a rod.

Corporal Nicholas Kukubor, who ended up at the Anomabu prison, said the inmates there took their bath in their toilet pans resulting in an outbreak of cholera which killed seven prisoners.

Many of the affected soldiers, especially those arrested last December, simply did not know why they were arrested and but for the 31 December revolution, most of them would have lost their lives.

CSO: 4700/707

COCOA EVACUATION PROCESS BEGINS

First Load

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 333

[Text] Fifty-three van loads of cocoa, the first to be evacuated by the Students Task Force from the Eastern Region, have arrived at Tema Harbour. About 1,000 students had left for Akim Oda a few days earlier to assist in the evacuation. This was announced by an army officer who is chairman of the Cocoa Evacuation Committee when he addressed members of the Ghana Private Road Transport Union in Accra. He said the immediate problem with the evacuation "is the bad state of the roads and bridges linking the urban areas and ports," adding that these were being taken care of by the Ghana Highway Authority and the National Roads Rehabilitation Committee.

Several bags of cocoa which had gone bad in some sheds at both Tema and Takoradi ports, would need to be removed to give way to the cocoa arriving from the hinterland, the officer said. He appealed to members of the union to help remove the sheds by providing vehicles to cart them out of the ports. The officer said such vehicles as well as any union vehicles which would be placed at the disposal of the committee, would be provided with tyres and spare parts. In addition, they would pay for any work done.

Process Continues

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3366, 8 Feb 82 p 406

[Text] About 74,274 bags of cocoa locked up in the hinterland in the Atim Oda area have so far been evacuated to railheads by the Student's Task Force. Out of this figure, about 61,044 bags have been transported by rail to Tema Harbour.

Mr. J. F. Issah, director of operation of the Cocoa Marketing Board, said that about 73,471 bags were yet to be evacuated from other growing areas to the railheads. He said that the first phase of the evacuation exercise was expected to end soon, and he commended the students for their hard work.

He especially mentioned the tremendous help from Okofrobour Agyeman Attafuah, Achiasehene and the Awisahene who mobilised their people to participate in the cocoa evacuation exercise.

The Transport Owner's Association has so far helped to evacuate about 104,888 bags of cocoa from the Ashanti and Brong-Ahafo Regions to the ports since the national evacuation exercise was launched by the PNDC.

CSO: 4700/693

UK FIRM PROVIDES AGRICULTURAL ASSISTANCE

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 289

[Text] AN IRRIGATED multi-crop small farmer project in Ghana, about five hundred miles north of Accra, and situated at two sites — Tone and Vea, 30 miles apart — began last month. Each has its own canal system.

Eventually, about 3,000 farmers will be growing, for the whole of Ghana, maize, groundnuts, tomatoes, onions and rice on 3,600 hectares. Up to now, the land has been used for subsistence farming.

Each farmer will be allocated two plots, totalling 1.2 hectares — one on low land in the river valley; the other on uplands.

Later, after a survey of what crops are available in the different markets and the distribution network for them, a variety of leguminous crops are likely to be added to those already scheduled for the scheme. The farmers will be chosen by local chiefs on the basis of whether they and their families will be able adequately to work their land.

Previously, crop growing in the area has been subject to the conditions imposed by rainfall, irrigation will make possible a crop in both the wet and dry seasons.

The project is being started by Tate & Lyle Technical Services at the invitation of Ghana's Ministry of Agriculture. The UK firm are providing seed, fertiliser, transport, crop cultivation, six resident managers, and an agriculturist, who will work with the local farmers. These will pass on their knowledge to other farmers.

The scheme will have full mechanical support, such as tractors and harvesters, and a workshop to maintain them. It will also have extensive training programmes: on the job and in the classroom.

After four or five years the trainees will be expected to take over as managers. It's also thought they should be able to provide management for other agricultural projects in Ghana as they come along.

The background to the project is the dam and canal complex constructed at Veia, with Eastern bloc aid granted some ten years ago and more recently, with other funds, the building at Tone of a second dam — canal systems.

BRIEFS

ANTI-LIBYA CAMPAIGN: 'POLITICAL JARGON'--Mr. Kwame Karikari, a lecturer at the School of Journalism and Mass Communications, University of Ghana, has said that any attempt by any internal or external elements to implicate Libya in the December 31 revolution, would amount to telling Ghanaians that they cannot think for themselves. With the restoration of diplomatic relations with Libya and the subsequent Libyan aid to Ghana immediately after the events of December 31, there was bound to be all sorts of misinterpretations by certain agencies, especially the Western press, he added. Mr. Karikari was speaking on the topic "Libya" in world politics, at a symposium organised by the Mamprobi branch of the new Democratic Movement in Accra. He described the assertion by the Americans that Libya was the centre of world terrorism as "the funniest political jargon I ever heard. How about the manipulations of the CIA to kill innocent people every day in different parts of the world?" he said. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 334]

PRICE REDUCTIONS--Prices of all drugs in the Western Region are to go down by 40 per cent. The chairman of the Western Regional Chemical Sellers Association, Mr. Daniel Mireku-Danquah, said that this reduction was an interim measure until a new price list was approved by the PNDC. For instance, castor oil, which sold at ¢45 before the revolution will now sell at ¢15; milk of magnesia now costs ¢30 instead of ¢55 and Seven Seas cod liver oil is now ¢35 instead of ¢60. Mr. Mireku-Danquah urged the drugs sellers to show their support for the revolution by drastically reducing the prices of their drugs. The Ghana National Association of Private Schools has, with immediate effect, reduced tuition fees in all its member schools by 10 per cent. The members said it was their contribution to the success of the revolution. Taxi drivers in the Ho urban council area have reduced their fares by 50 per cent, according to the Ghana News Agency. They have also agreed to carry free of charge all portable bags as their contribution to the PNDC's "holy war". The decisions, taken at a meeting with the military authorities, also included a reduction in charter fares. [Excerpts] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 334]

MASSIVE MAIL DELAYS--Hundreds of sacks containing mails and parcels from overseas are piled up at the main sorting office of the Accra Central Post Office without any sign of their immediate sorting and distribution. As a result, complaints from the public about delays in receiving mails from overseas are rife of late. Three days ago, another three truck loads of 600 sacks containing mails and parcels from overseas which had arrived at the country's harbours were off-loaded at the Accra Central Post Office. An official of the Posts and Telecommunications Corporation attributed the present state of affairs to the problem of inadequate sorters most of whom have joined the mass exodus of Ghanaians to neighbouring African countries. The closure of the country's ports and borders for almost two weeks following the December 31 revolution also contributed to the piling up of mails at the Tema and Takoradi harbours, the official stated. He alleged that unavailability of forklifts and the demand of bribes and tips by the operators of the forklifts before they carried out their duties had also led to the present situation. However, he said, the corporation had engaged the services of 130 extra hands to expedite the sorting of mails at the two main post offices in Accra. [Text] [Getrude Ajaran] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 22 Jan 82 p 8]

LIBYAN-FINANCED ISLAMIC CENTER--The Islamic Corps Society of Libya is to go ahead with its plans to establish a ten-million-dollar Islamic education centre in Accra. The centre, when established, will be responsible for Islamic education from kindergarten to the secondary level. It is also intended to bring about a sharp change in the present system of education in Islamic schools in the country commonly called "Makaranta". Sources close to the Ghana Muslims Representative Council (GMRC) which disclosed this to me in an interview in Accra yesterday, said to make the programme a success, a number of highly-qualified teachers would soon arrive in the country. The sources stated that despite the severing of diplomatic relations with Libya by the Limann Administration, the GMRC had been in close contact with the Islamic Corps Society on the establishment of the project. The sources observed that now that Ghana had restored relations with Libya, "nothing can stop the Corps from achieving its objective in the interest of the nation." [Text] [Debrah Fynn] [Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 19 Jan 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/684

PRC SPEAKER SAYS 'IT IS TIME TO LASH OUT AGAINST CORRUPTION'

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] PRC Speaker Brigadier General Jeffred Gbatu has cautioned Liberians to be-ware of liars whom, he said, "are in our midst" to bring disunity among the people.

Speaking at a press conference at his Capitol Building office Wednesday, General Gbatu said "it is time to lash out against corruption instead of fighting for posi-tions and lying on each other."

Warning Liberians to stop lying on each other, he said it is time that they should unite and think of how best "we all can work together in running this nation."

"The PRC Government is not here to stay forever, therefore, do not seek your poli-tical advancement at the expense of any PRC Member or official of government," he warned further, adding, "No body has attempted to overthrow the government which all of us helped in establishing."

He said Liberians should think how best we can solve the unemployment of graduates now plying the streets in search of jobs; the agricultural needs of the country; and the need for technical high schools and colleges throughout the country.

Speaker Gbatu said "it is discouraging that government officials have begun lying on each other as a result of personal grudge and for their desire to get rid of that official."

He noted that in other high places of government, Ministers have begun to detain Ministers, Directors and other high officials. He then warned that commissioned officials should never be detained by their colleagues unless otherwise ordered.

He pointed out that whenever a complaint is filed against any commissioned offi-cial, the best thing in the interest of the government and by the virtue of the position in question, is that an internal investigation should be conducted to de-termine the truthfulness of that allegation.

"I have the belief that such behaviour if continued, would tend to divide the ef-fort of the People's Redemption Council Government and the continued support of the Liberian masses," the Speaker stressed.

He observed that since April 12, 1980, some of those entrusted with positions of trust have disappointed the Liberian people. "Some use their offices to enrich themselves overnight or promote their foreign ideology at the expense of the PRC Government," he pointed out.

General Gbatu said this has been proved because, according to him, whenever changes are made where a high official is removed or transferred, "we only find out that ex-officials betrayed the confidence reposed in them."

He then assured the Liberian people that the PRC Government will discourage, undermining, backbiting and the misuse of public offices.

CSO: 4700/688

MINISTER WARNS AGAINST INTERFERENCE IN LABOR MATTERS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text] Labor Minister Moses G. Duopu has cautioned Government Ministries and Agencies not directly connected with labor matters to desist from interfering in labor disputes.

He said this would enable his Ministry to peacefully settle the many labor problems at various industrial areas in the country.

Minister Duopu was speaking Tuesday night at a dinner tendered at the Oscar Restaurant on Randall Street in Monrovia by the National Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union of Liberia (NAAWUL) in honor of the visiting Secretary General of the World Confederation of Labor, Jan Kulakowski.

The Labor Minister observed that eventhough the PRC Government had redeemed the masses "from their long period of suffering, there were certain government officials, still working against this freedom and were doing everything to bring back the suffering of the past."

Earlier, Mr. Kulakowski commended the National Agricultural and Allied Workers Union of Liberia for their "initiatives to organize the agricultural workers in the country for their mutual benefit".

He promised his organization's support to help NAAWUL in all its programs.

Also speaking, the Secretary General of NAAWUL, David Q. O. White, Sr. thanked the PRC Government for recognizing the organization, and pledged their continued support to the government.

Mr. Kulakowski arrived here Monday as guest of the National Agricultural and Allied Workers' Union of Liberia. He has already visited the West African Agricultural Corporation (WAAC) in Grand Cape Mount County.

The WCL Secretary General leaves here Friday for Lome, Togo.

CSO: 4700/686

MINISTRY TO CONDUCT 'HOUSE-TO-HOUSE' INSPECTION OF FIRMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 25 Jan 82 pp 3, 6

[Article by Kparcon Nardoh]

[Text] The Labour Ministry is to launch a "house-to-house" inspection of all business establishments in the country to identify positions which qualified Liberians could occupy, but are being held by expatriates.

According to Labour Minister Major G. Moses Duopu, this step, designed to effect the implementation of the Liberianization policy of government, will also help to reduce the unemployment rate of qualified Liberians in the country.

At a press conference held in his office last Friday, Minister Duopu named such positions to be identified as accountants, comptrollers and other sensitive professional areas in both the private and public sectors which qualified Liberians are available to occupy.

Year of Action

"Qualified Liberians must have fair shares in these places," Minister Duopu said, noting that his Ministry has declared 1982 the "year of action" during which time the ministry will rigidly enforce the Labour laws of Liberia in an effort to reduce the rising unemployment rate in the country.

The Minister announced this new measure a day after graduates of the University of Liberia and Cuttington University College, who are still seeking employment, appealed to government through the Labour Ministry, to seek and devise means of finding jobs for them.

The unemployed graduates made their position known in a statement presented to Minister Duopu last Thursday by an 18-man delegation.

The statement contained certain basic grievances of the unemployed graduates. They complained of many foreigners holding managerial and middle level positions in the country at the disadvantage of Liberian citizens; of too many ill-qualified personnel holding jobs they could not do well; and of the talents of many qualified Liberians not being properly employed or utilized.

Mandating Work

Major Duopu said at the press conference that he had proposed to government for the introduction of "mandatory work" for all Liberians. Under this scheme, he said, employment opportunities in areas of agriculture, industry, and small and medium scale businesses, would be encouraged. He said other business ventures would also be developed in ministries agencies of government.

He also appealed to government agencies to provide job placement in the counties and other rural sectors of the country to cut down migration of rural dwellers to Monrovia in search of jobs.

Major Duopu frowned on certain lawyers who, he said, were in the habit of sabotaging legitimate claims of workers, thereby encouraging Labour unrest in the country.

He said the lack of transportation, difficulties in recruiting qualified manpower to augment the ministry's policies and inadequate funds to run the ministry are some of the major problems facing the ministry.

He said because of the lack of mobility, government was losing millions of dollars since the ministry had no means of inspecting and counter-checking alien work permits in most industries in the country.

Major Duopu also appealed to government to let the Labour Ministry approve entry of job-seeking aliens into the country to ensure the job security of Liberians. He said because the ministry is not aware of such entry, many aliens enter the country and get employment without obtaining work permit from the Labour Ministry.

CSO: 4700/688

BAN ON PURCHASE OF TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT EXTENDED

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Rufus Marmah Darpo]

[Text] Head of State Doe has approved a recommendation by Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones that the ban on the purchase of transport equipment be extended from February 28 to June 30, 1982. The approval was contained in a letter dated January 13, 1982.

In his recommendation letter dated January 7, Minister Jones said the ban which was imposed in early November as a means of exercising frugality in the economy, and which is expected to expire at the end of February, be extended to June to coincide with the end of the fiscal year because of the "financial situation that continues to be very tight..."

He told the Head of State that he was making this request because of the "anxiety on the part of many agencies to purchase vehicles after the expiration of the February 28 deadline."

Minister Jones further informed the Head of State that since the beginning of the new year, his ministry made a listing of cheques and payment vouchers that were being held, pending the payment of December salaries before Christmas and these now total \$14.5 million excluding debt service payments in arrears totalling almost \$4 million.

"As you can see, it is practically of no use incurring additional debt except for purchase of essential commodities to facilitate the day-to-day operation of the government," Minister Jones told the Head of State in a letter dated January 7, 1982.

In his reply, C-I-C Doe said: "In view of the numerous economic constraints we are facing and taking into consideration the significance of your recommendation, you have my approval to extend the ban on the purchase of transport equipment to June 30, 1982."

CSO: 4700/688

COLONEL ASKS NIMBA CITIZENS TO RESPOND TO ELECTRIFICATION

Monrovia: DAILY OBSERVER in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Westmore Dahn]

[Text] The Chief of Logistics of the Armed Forces of Liberia, Colonel John G. Nuahn has appealed to citizens and residents of Lower Nimba County to respond positively to the electrification fund drive launched in the area recently.

He said with the present state of the national economy, it is incumbent upon the citizens to "join hands and help yourselves" rather than relying on government.

In an interview yesterday, Colonel Nuahn, who is chairman of the committee responded that following numerous appeals to have the area (Tappita District) electrified, the Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) through the government, provided two blackstone electric generators.

He noted that due to financial burdens on LEC itself, to exclusively take care of the installation of the generators, the people of the area decided to "handle the problem on a self-help" basis.

He maintained that individuals were taxed according to positions and status both in the government and private sectors.

He said Commissioners are to pay \$100.00, mayors, \$75.00, Paramount chiefs, \$50.00, clan chiefs, \$25.00, town chiefs, \$15.00 while ordinary farmers are paying \$10.00 towards the project.

Colonel Nuahn added that other government and public corporations officials who hail from the area pledged "some good amount" ranging from \$200.00 to \$1000.00.

He then took the occasion to urge the citizens to "pay their share of the fund" by March to enable the contractors to commence work on the project which he said is a viable one for the development of their district.

"Those in Monrovia and its environs", Colonel Nuahn pointed, "should make their payment to me, while those in Nimba should pay to District Commissioner Christopher Wonseah and Tappita City Mayor Henry Glekiah."

To finalize plans for the collection of the money, Colonel Nuahn disclosed that a meeting will be held this Saturday, January 30, in Tappita City, Nimba County.

He stressed that "there will be a rally after the meeting to boost the collection."

When the project is completed, he added, the two giant power plants will be able to supply about 275 miles within Tappita District, including the hospital, which is one of the largest in the country.

He then called on the citizens and friends to make voluntary contributions towards the program.

CSO: 4700/688

FRG, LIBERIA UNDERTAKING TWO WATER PROJECTS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 26 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Klon Hinneh]

[Text] The Governments of Liberia and West Germany have concluded negotiation to undertake two water projects in Robertsport, Grand Cape Mount County, and Kakata City, Gibi Territory, at a cost of DM12.65 million (\$6.2 million).

According to German Ambassador to Liberia Herr-Helmut Freundt, DM7.9 million (\$3.4 million) and DM4.75 million (\$2.06 million) have been earmarked by the German Government for Kakata and Robertsport projects respectively.

He told the NEW LIBERIAN in an interview Monday that preliminary studies of the projects, which included the testing of the quality of water in the two areas, have been concluded.

Ambassador Freundt noted that technical studies are in progress between the Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation and a German consultant firm. He said the project manager of the firm is due here shortly for the conclusion of the studies.

The completion of the technical studies between the two bodies, he added, will determine when the two projects are to begin.

Commenting on the third project, the German diplomat disclosed that DM7.68 million (\$3.33 million) has been committed by the German Government to improve sewerage system in the greater Monrovia area.

He said as a result of the negotiation concluded between the two governments in October, 1980, preliminary studies have been conducted by a German firm and that work on the project is to commence soon.

According to the Ambassador, the studies were done in two parts. The first being a proposal concerning the elimination of bottleneck in the contract and the second was centered around the long term development concept of the project.

Commenting on German government's assistance towards the improvement of water system in Liberia, Ambassador Freundt said from 1974-77, his government has spent some DM39 million (\$16.9 million) for the completion of water projects in Gbarnga, Bond County; Zwedru, Grand Gedeh County; Voinjama, Lofa County; Buchanan, Grand

Bassa County; and Sanniquellie, Nimba County. He said the water projects in Greenville, Sinoe County, and Harper, Maryland County, are not part of the \$16.9 million spent on the above five projects.

German-Liberian cooperation has grown tremendously over the last couple of years. At the time of the April 1980 coup, for example, the German Government was the largest single aid donor to Liberia.

In addition to providing safe drinking water facilities to rural Liberians, the Federal German Government has also offered numerous scholarship for Liberians to be trained in the areas of Journalism and other technical fields.

A mark of true German-Liberian cooperation was demonstrated in 1979 when government led a major role in the setting up here of the Liberian News Agency.

To date more than 50 Liberians journalists have been trained in the Federal Republic under German-Liberian cooperation and technical assistant program, a number which has yet to be matched by other Western Nations.

Journalists serving at the Liberia News Agency (LINA) and the government owned NEW LIBERIAN newspaper have from time to time been awarded scholarships to attend short term courses in the Federal Republic, with the aim of developing a professional corp of Liberian Journalists.

CSO: 4700/688

BRIEFS

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS AKE--The minister of foreign affairs, Simeon Ake, received Alioune Blondin Beye, the Malian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, in his office on Friday, 12 February 1982 at 1130. The Malian minister arrived in Abidjan on Thursday evening from Nairobi, Kenya, where he took part in the work of the OAU implementation committee on the Western Sahara and Chad. During this visit, Minister Alioune Blondin, who was accompanied by Malian ambassador to Ivory Coast Noumou Diakite, informed Minister Ake about the results of the work of the OAU committee. The Malian minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation returned to Bamako Saturday afternoon, 13 February. [Text] [AB151024 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 15 Feb 82 p 30]

CSO: 4719/545

KALANGULA CALLS MEETING TO START NEW PARTY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE HISTORICAL meeting at the Minen Hotel in Tsumeb to start a new political party in SWA, got underway at 10am.

Called by the President of the DTA, Mr Peter Kalangula, it is the first concerted attempt to change the direction of the alliance since it started nearly five years ago.

The meeting was attended by senior members of Mr Kalangula's Owambo-based NDP Party, the Coloured leader and member of the Ministers' Council, Mr Joey Julius, Liberal Party leader, Mr Andrew Klopers and the Liberation Front leader, Mr Kefas Conradie, as well as representatives of the National Coalition Front.

Mr Kalangula put a proposal to the DTA Head Committee late last year, to change the alliance from its ethnic-based form to a non-ethnic, non-racial single party. His proposal was rejected.

He now aims to set up a non-ethnic, non-racial party to be part of the

DTA and which will be aimed at challenging the alliance's from within.

SURPRISED

Some observers are surprised that Mr Kalangula has dared to challenge the direction of the DTA so openly. Others again, claim that it was inevitable.

Apart from opposition to the present form of the DTA, Mr Kalangula has also been critical of the interim government, and the handling of the interim constitution, AG8 and the new Terrorism Bill.

The appearance of Mr Julius at this meeting was a surprise to many. It is understood that he was told in Windhoek by senior members of the DTA that if he attended the meeting

it would be an act of defiance and could land him in serious trouble.

This morning Mr Julius told The Windhoek Advertiser that his presence in Tsumeb was ordered by his Coloured-based political party, a new one which was formed late last year.

Previously Mr Julius was ousted as leader of the Labour Party by Mr Barney Barnes.

Prior to the meeting this morning, the convenor, Mr Kalangula, was reluctant to speak about the purpose and nature of the meeting. He promised however, to speak to The Windhoek Advertiser after the meeting.

Nevertheless, he was in a jovial mood when he arrived.

Significantly, there has been no reaction yet to Mr Kalangula's moves from leading DTA leaders - but this can be expected to be forthcoming in the near future.

Some DTA leaders, however, have privately expressed considerable alarm about the run of events.

SWANU PRESIDENT SEES SA SUPPORTING SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

"IF THERE is one thing that our Swapo countrymen have forgotten to do is to give the SA authorities a gold medal for being an efficient, though inadvertent, recruiting agency for their armed struggle", a bitter Swanu President Mr Moses Katjiuongua declared at a press conference in Windhoek yesterday.

After trying unsuccessfully of the whole week to notify the relevant authorities of its intention to hold two meetings in Windhoek this coming weekend in terms of the Prohibition and Notification of Meetings Act, Swanu called a press conference here to inform newsmen which they described as "perhaps the most impartial servants of the public", of the "strong-arm tactics" being used against it by the

authorities.

A planned public meeting in Katutura this weekend was announced as postponed at the news conference as a result of the party's failure to satisfy the stringent demands of Windhoek's Chief Magistrate who insisted that Swanu comply with the requirements to the letter of the law.

The planned Central Committee meeting will go ahead as scheduled on Saturday, Mr Katjiuongua said.

Mr Katjiuongua described the series of visits to the office of Windhoek's Chief Magistrate during the course of last week, after being told on each occasion that the application to hold the two meetings did not comply with Section three (1) c of the Act.

After having been informed initially by the Chief Magistrate that in the absence of its newly-revised constitution not yet polished for publication,

Swanu should submit such a written declaration, the party representatives attached instead copies of their recent press statements, explained Mr Katjiuongua.

"Why is the Chief Magistrate demanding a declaration from us this time?", Mr Katjiuongua asked. Swanu, he said, regards the demand for such a declaration as an invitation to capitulate, which it would not do under any circumstances.

PROUD

"We are a proud people, and a dignified people can never accept to go down on its knees. We are Namibian freedom fighters. We stand for freedom, independence and democracy. We shall never shrink from our responsibilities. We are determined to pay any price and face any hardship in shouldering those responsibilities", added Mr Katjiuongua.

MEETING CALLS FOR OUSTER OF BARNES

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Karl Gowaseb: "Out With Barnes"]

[Text] **A CROWD of about 2500 Coloureds last night shouted "Away with Barnes" and vowed, in a tightly-packed Khomasdal Community Hall, to stage a peaceful march to the offices of the AG, Mr Danie Hough.**

They are demanding the removal of Mr Barney Barnes, Leader of the Coloured second-tier Representative Authority or an election.

Joint leaders of the Liberation party of Mr A J F Kloppers and the newly-formed Democratic People's Party of Mr Joey Julius told the slogan-chanting crowd that the AG had rejected the request for an election amongst the Coloureds.

"You have to take your own future in your hands now", they said.

The crowd represented Coloureds from all walks of life and they passed a motion of no-confidence in Mr Barney Barnes, the present Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Coloured second-tier Authority and leader of the ruling Labour party.

Voices repeatedly shouted: "We don't want to be ruled by a circus clown. Send him back to

South Africa." Repeated references were made to a recent speech of Mr Barnes at the Ella Du Plessis High school, where he allegedly threatened teachers and students with expulsion if they failed to toe his line.

Mr Barnes was said to have become a 'social evil' to each and every Coloured and only his removal from politics will unite the Coloureds the crowd was told.

The coerced removal of Mr Adolf de Klerk, the past head of the Ella Du Plessis High School was a strong rallying point last night. Mr Barnes, who is presently responsible for education, is abusing his powers for political ends, the speakers claimed.

Members of the Executive Committee of Mr

Barnes disagreed with him due to the fact that he put strong emphasis 'on apartheid', according to one speaker.

DISCRIMINATION

Examples were quoted regarding housing, pensions and school bursaries where Basters were discriminated against whenever allocations were made by the Coloured Administration under the leadership of Mr Barnes.

The best thing under the present circumstances was if the system of second-tier authorities or AG 8 could be scrapped, thus ending apartheid, according to speakers.

An announcement was also made last night at the meeting held under the theme "Away with Barnes" and arranged by the Liberation Party of Mr Kloppers and the Democratic People's Party of Mr Julius, that they will dissolve their parties and form a united party shortly.

The new party will apply for membership to the DTA at its head committee meeting on March 12.

The first speaker last night, Mr Alex Woodman,

a member of the National Assembly who was expelled from the Labour party last year with Mr Julius, read a message from the AG, Mr Danie Hough.

Mr Woodman said: "Barnes has become a political embarrassment for the SWA Coloureds, Whites and even for South Africa!"

He said in his speech that Mr Barnes promised long ago that pensions for Coloureds will be equalised with those of Whites. Nothing has happened and Coloureds were still receiving R71 per month while Whites were getting R141.

"Barnes favours discrimination so we can't expect anything from him. The present AG is clumsy, miserable and spunkless. He is only interested in his own career and can't do anything for us either," the cheering crowd was told.

ONE NATION

There was also discrimination in housing and Coloureds and Basters wanted to be treated alike, Mr Woodman said. People of the country wanted to live as one nation in one Namibia.

Mr Frans Ferris, Member of the Coloured Legislative Assembly and Deputy Leader of the Liberation Party asked a cheering crowd last night: "If apartheid is dead, why is there a need to establish an independent municipality for Khomasdal?"

He said Windhoek did not need three municipalities, one for Whites, one for Coloureds and one for Blacks in Katutura.

"We need only one municipality for the whole city with all race groups on its Management Committee and other bodies. If not, then apartheid is well and alive in this country."

Mr Ferris said the time has come for the Coloureds to claim their rights and stop living as a privileged group. He said people should unite and force Barnes to run away from the present position, as he had done from his constituency in Walvis Bay.

Mr Andrew Kloppers, Opposition member of the Coloured Legislative Assembly told the crowd last night that his Liberation Party was totally against ethnic elections in Namibia. He said Mr Barnes became a puppet of

the SA authorities and was used against his own people.

RAPE

He said Mr Barnes should not be allowed to 'rape' the education of Coloureds for political ends.

"I will never allow that a man of Mr Adolf De Klerk's calibre be insulted in public by Mr Barnes."

Mr Kloppers Jr said that only a just struggle will survive and nobody will sabotage it. Even Hitler failed to succeed and Barnes will also fail he said and ended his speech with 'A Luta continua'.

Mr Joey Julius, Member of the Ministers' Council, who was ousted as leader of the Labour Party by Mr Barnes last year, said he did not regret this action.

He said a congress will soon be held where a final decision will be taken to merge his Democratic People's Party with the Liberation Party of Mr Kloppers.

"We will affiliate with the DTA in March, because the DTA is the only alliance which has a chance to defeat Swapo when an UN-supervised election is held," he said.

He further announced changes to home ownership schemes in Khomasdal and said that changes will be made

regarding permanent resident and work permits. A new law to this effect will be tabled at the first session of the National Assembly Mr Julius said.

VISIT

Mr Frans Coetzee acted as the Master of Ceremonies last night. He was expelled from the Labour Party led by Mr Barnes in 1980. Mr Coetzee called on the Ministers' Council and especially the AG, to pay a visit to Khomasdal and acquaint themselves with the problems of the community.

"The AG should stop visiting historical buildings and monuments and pay more attention to people and their problems," he said.

The main speaker of the night, Mr A J F Kloppers, leader of the Liberation Party, who was ousted from the Labour Party in 1979 by Mr Barnes and Mr Julius, told a cheering crowd that Mr Barnes made one of his biggest mistakes in his life when he criticised (aftakel) Mr De Klerk in a public speech at the Ella Du Plessis High School recently.

"He should not have done so to a principal, especially in front of his pupils. Mr De Klerk is the price of our community",

ISRAELIS IN JOINT VENTURE FOR LÜDERITZ

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text] A NEW large-scale fishing venture, which will constitute a tremendous boost for the domestic economy of Lüderitz, will be put into operation by the end of June this year.

This venture is to be financed jointly by an Israeli company and Enok.

The newly-registered Windhoek company, Mukorob Fishing has been granted a 3 000 ton hake quota which will be trawled in SWA waters and the product will be processed in its own factory for export.

In approximately two year's time, when in full swing, 150 people will be employed, with thirty job opportunities at sea and up to 120 created on land as the operation gets into top gear.

Mr Chris Mynhardt, Enok's Development Manager told The Windhoek Advertiser this week that negotiations were nearing conclusion as the SA Reserve Bank finalised arrangements for the international transfer of funds.

The joint venture — involving an initial R1.1m — is to be owned 49 percent by Enok, reflecting its

share in loan equity provided and for which it will have two directors on the board.

Meanwhile, negotiations are also underway between Mukorob and South Africa's Swafil (SWA fishing Industries Ltd) for the initial lease of Swafil's under-utilised lobster processing facilities at Lüderitz — pending the erection of a new white fish factory in the harbour town.

Mr Mynhardt said that in addition Mukorob was to construct its own workshops which would be placed at the disposal of the local Lüderitz fishing industry as a whole.

CONDITIONS

Enok had stipulated certain conditions, Mr Mynhardt said, which had to be met by the Israelis and all of these had been incorporated in the new company's articles.

These included the registration of a local company, the maximum

employment of SWA labour and that the bulk of the fish processing be done on shore and that the venture be open to SWA participation.

Mr Mynhardt also pointed out that it was Enok's stated policy that its share in Mukorob would be made available to local investors once the project was running smoothly. This would then evolve in the fact that its capital could be set free for economic development projects further afield.

Mr Mynhardt mentioned that it was in line with Israeli Government policy that its companies encourage strong local participation when investing overseas and this had suited Enok.

CHEAP LABOUR

The Israelis had also been attracted by the cheap labour available in SWA as compared to Israel, as well as the close proximity of Lüderitz to the fishing grounds which would be trawled.

The Israelis would be providing the 507-ton refrigerated stern trawler Yam Suf — which has been fishing along the west coast

for a considerable period in the past.

A portion of Yam Suf's catches would be processed into final products for export at Lüderitz, while the remainder would be sold to Mukorob's sister company in SA, South Atlantic Fisheries, which is an affiliate of Israel's Atlantic Fisheries Ltd.

Mr Mynhardt went on to say that a South Atlantic Ltd-owned refrigerated reefer would call at Lüderitz on its way from Cape Town at regular intervals, to load a wide range of processed fish products for shipment to Israel or alternative overseas markets.

"South Atlantic Fisheries are no strangers in these waters and have been fishing off SA for the past 20 years or so. They have a good track record," said Mr Mynhardt.

Lüderitz, known as the Territory's "mother town" is currently experiencing a period of severe depression — in fact the worst since the collapse of the diamond industry during the Great Depression. The start of a new white fish venture will thus prove to be a great boost for its domestic economy and its morale.

GAROEB AGAIN JUSTIFIES RESISTANCE TO DRAFT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

RESISTANCE to compulsory military conscription in SWA has come under the spotlight once more with a strongly-worded press statement issued by Mr Justus Garoëb, Chairman of the Damara second-tier executive based in Khorixas.

Mr Garoëb responded to an offensive launched against his rejection of military conscription recently, which was published in Die Republikein.

The Republikein's article appearing on January 14 included a photograph of Mr Garoëb and other members of his executive, showing them all in military garb during a 'training programme' recently attended by them.

Under the headline "Garoëb himself underwent training", Die Republikein suggested that

the Damara leader's rejection of military conscription was a little hypocritical.

Mr Garoëb, however, says in his press statement that Whites in SWA, as SA citizens, have an obligation and a responsibility to defend the Territory, but not so the Black people, because SWA is not an independent state and resorts under the charge of SA.

Mr Garoëb goes on to explain that the photograph was taken during a three-hour orientation course in small-arms after members of the Damara Executive had been issued with automatic weapons on assuming office more than a year ago.

He went on to say that he gave his permission for the photo to be published, knowing that it would be used to discredit him.

"This matter has been reported by myself at various public meetings to the Damara people", Mr Garoëb says.

CHALLENGE

"If what we underwent for three hours is called the compulsory military training for which the young people are being called up, I challenge the Army to admit as much in the press and I give my word that within a day I will bring a few thousand young people to undergo their three-hour training and to receive a rifle thereafter."

Mr Garoëb launches an attack at the DTA affiliated Swapdraf (SWA Democratic United Front) leader Mr Engelhardt Christy who is a member of the Ministers' Council, for alleging that Mr Garoëb had demanded that the system of military conscription be done away with.

"We did not make a demand at all. We simply made a request. It is up to the Central Government to consider the request in a spirit of goodwill or they can slam the door in our faces if it pleases them". Mr Garoëb's statement reads.

Had Defence been placed on the second tier of Government, the Damara ruling authority would have placed it entirely on a voluntary footing, he added.

"Since that function resorts with the first tier, and we do not form part of that, we can only lodge a polite request that this matter be reconsidered on certain grounds," Mr Garoëb says.

REQUEST

"This is merely a reasonable request and not an attempt to create lawlessness in the country", he concludes.

Mr Garoëb also points out that his ruling Damara Council is authorised to speak on behalf of all the Damara people, including the Opposition party Swapdraf, of Mr Christy, since it won the second-tier election.

The Damara Council's rejection of compulsory military training is done in the interests of all the country's citizens and not only the Damara people, he adds.

PARTY MERGER MAY AUGUR DTA UNIFICATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 27 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

AGREEMENT was reached in principle in Tsumeb yesterday, for the NDP, Liberal Party and Liberal Front to unite.

This emerged at a meeting called by DTA President and NDP leader, Mr Peter Kalangula. The NDP is the Owambo arm of the DTA.

A committee has been appointed by the three parties to investigate the technicalities and implications of unification and this committee will be reporting back to party leaders in the near future.

The leaders of both the LP and the LF, Mr Andrew Kloppers and Kefas Conradie respectively, were present at the meeting.

The move is the first on the part of Mr Kalangula to broaden the base of the NDP, which, Mr Kalangula hopes, will ultimately act as the catalyst to convert the entire DTA into a single party.

At present, the DTA is an alliance made up of 11 ethnic-based parties.

Mr Kalangula said that yesterday's meeting was most constructive and reflected considerable hope for the future. No differences whatsoever emerged and there was a strong desire for national unity, particularly the setting up of one party for all the nation's people.

Leading members of re-other parties in the DTA however, are known to be apprehensive about Mr Kalangula's aims and some regard the move as an act of defiance.

Mr Kalangula however, replied yesterday that what the NDP did was of its own concern and did not necessarily violate the DTA's principles. Besides, the NDP he said, was creating a broader base for the DTA by bringing the LP and LF into the DTA's ranks.

Neither the LP or the LF are members of the DTA.

Mr Kalangula said furthermore that he had informed the DTA Head Committee of his plans, but did not feel that the NDP had to have these sanctioned by the Head Committee.

NO COMMENT

Asked specifically if the move was an act of defiance against DTA Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge, Mr Kalangula replied, "I have no comment on that matter. The DTA Executive Committee was informed of this meeting and Mr Mudge has taken note of it."

Asked if the DTA Head Committee was happy about the move, he replied: "If the NDP tries to get

more people into it's ranks it has nothing to do with the DTA Executive Committee. It is not for the DTA Executive Committee to tell us what we may do or what we may not do."

Mr Kalangula declined to say in answer to another question whether the NDP would disband as part of its unification with the LP and LF.

He said that no other parties outside the DTA had at this stage been invited to unite with the NDP, although there has been speculation that Mr Justus Garoëb's Damara Council and Mr. Andreas Shipanga's Swapo D have shown a keen interest.

CSO: 4700/676

HNP WITHDRAWS FROM NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Text]

THE HNP in SWA has withdrawn from the National Assembly and its leader Mr Sarel Becker, has called upon other representatives of the Territory's Whites to do the same.

Announcing the move in a statement to the press in Windhoek this morning, Mr Becker says that his party's decision is the result of SA's acceptance of Phase One of the Contact Group's settlement proposals despite their rejection by the Territory's Whites.

"It is disconcerting that the SA Government accepts the constitutional principles that are Phase One of the Western settlement proposals while the HNP and the NP, which together represent 60 per cent of the Whites, have not accepted them", Mr Bekker says.

One is forced to conclude, he says, that the SA Government, the Western Powers and the UN, reckon that although the

Territory's Whites are against a particular issue, it can nevertheless be carried through because the Whites will eventually abide by such decisions.

"Nothing could be further from the truth than such an interpretation", says Mr Becker.

The HNP has therefore decided to end its representation in the National Assembly to demonstrate that SWA's Whites are not in favour of the dispensation outlined in Phase One, he adds.

According to Mr Becker, the psychologically opportune moment has arrived to place more emphasis on the solidarity of the Territory's Whites against the UN's independence plans for SWA

based on one-man-one-vote elections, rather than to conduct the struggle in the multi-racial National Assembly.

NO GUARANTEE

By its action the HNP wants to demonstrate that no form of multi-racial power-sharing can guarantee security for the Whites, as has been demonstrated by events in Zimbabwe.

The progression of the Turnhalle Conference into the National Assembly amounted to a growing concession to multi-racial power-sharing, Mr Becker says, which has led to the resignation of both Mr Dirk Mudge and Mr Eben van Zijl — once two key figures in the NP — from their party, each for his own reasons.

Mr Becker's announcement this morning follows the leader of the NP, Mr Kosie Pretorius' call upon the SA Government yesterday, for a 'UDI'-type independence for SWA, sponsored by SA alone.

INDEPENDENCE ELEMENTS, OPTIONS ARE SCRUTINIZED

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jan 82 pp 20, 17

[Article by Leon Kok: "Prospects For Independence"]

[Text] **WHAT does 1982 hold forth politically for SWA?**

There is no doubt about it that the answer to this question is a lot more difficult than the answers to similar questions in years gone by.

Incidentally, I have just spent a fortnight in the Republic and I found that the less people know about the subject, the more definitive and often dogmatic are their views on the matter.

Indeed, there were cases where it was suggested that I don't know what I'm talking about; so against that immediate background I will attempt to answer the question I have cited.

In the year ahead, I believe, there will be roughly five major elements at play on the SWA issue, and each is as important as the other.

These are:

- SA's seriousness about reaching an international settlement over SWA;
- Pressure from the Western Five, particularly the US, to reach a settlement as soon as possible;
- Relations between the SA Government and the DTA;

- And happenings within the DTA itself within the next few months.

The first point first. I have argued in the past that the SA Government is only interested in a settlement if the DTA shows the potential to win an internationally-supervised election and if the settlement is on SA's terms. I have no reason to believe that the position now is much different. Put in its bluntest form, I would argue in this context that a settlement does not loom on the immediate horizon.

DTA Chairman Dirk Mudge has castigated NP leader Koise Pretorius during the past fortnight for suggesting that Swapo would win an election hands down were it to take place within the foreseeable future. Treasonable to have said so or not, I believe Mr Pretorius was right. Indeed, the DTA is in a dreamworld if it thinks that it will walk an internationally-supervised election now.

Various groups have been appointed recently by the SA Government to covertly investigate the possible outcome of an election, and to my knowledge all but one group are agreed that it

will go Swapo's way.

STRENGTHENED

Meanwhile, SA's position relative to the UN and the International community at large has not weakened as was predicted say three years ago, but has in fact strengthened. Foreign Minister Pik Botha stressed as much to the writer very recently.

The chances therefore are that SA will continue to make time for itself (not buy time) in order to drive even harder bargains with the international community. Indicative of this is SA's considerable play on the Cuban issue during the past year (with considerable success), the battering of Swapo and Fapla forces in southern Angola in recent months and the talks in London a fortnight ago apparently to set up non-aggression pacts between SA and the Frontline states.

The Western five of course can be expected to exert further pressure on SA to settle as soon as possible, if for no other reason to get the SWA issue off their own backs. The big question here of course is the extent to which PM Piet Botha's government feels the need to cooperate with the Western five.

Knowing Botha, I believe that he genuinely wants to cooperate with the West because it is naturally in SA's interests for a variety of reasons, but I refute that he would allow SA to be blackmailed or bullied into something it rejects. SA is bargaining from a position of strength and as such it is under no obligation to cower to the West. SA's relations with the Western five therefore will be subject to the kind of settlement that is an offer and can be achieved.

PRESSURE

On the other hand one cannot discount the pressure on Botha's right to renege on UN Security Council Resolution 435 (the settlement process). Equally, I believe that Botha has the strength to reject that pressure too if he believes that a settlement on offer is in the best interests of both SA and SWA. Significantly, I understand that the Cabinet recently re-endorsed the idea of an election for SWA which shows that there is still a certain open-mindedness and that options are being kept open. But the provisos remain: it has to be in SA's interests and the terms have to be right. The latter will

primarily involve Phase Two of the settlement negotiations which are about to proceed.

Turning to the fourth point, ideally the SA Government would have liked the DTA to have maintained its December 1978 electoral momentum and a UN-supervised election to have already have taken place on reasonable terms (i.e. excluding former UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim's deviations from the original UN plan coupled with the one-sidedness of the UN, Frontline states and Western five). The position now is that the DTA has lost much of that momentum and the UN and Western five have only partially mellowed since January 1979. The Frontline states have become more hostile. In turn the rightwing of the ruling DTA has become apprehensive about entering a UN-supervised election in the near future and it remains to be seen how the SA Government handles that aspect.

As such, the SA Government now has three

options:

- To stall on an election indefinitely until such time as the internal parties are able to beat Swapo at the polls (which might be decades away);

- Throw all the weight possible into the DTA in the period ahead, risk an election against Swapo and then possibly renege if Swapo wins;

- And accept that Swapo might win and get the best terms possible involving a Swapo government in SWA.

The first choice may remain a strong possibility while the political situation in SWA remains stable, the war remains within comfortable proportions and the DTA remains united and manageable. Besides, the political, strategic and economic advantages to SA of remaining in SWA for the foreseeable future far outweigh the disadvantages. (I dealt with these matters in this column late last year.)

The second option may become a possibility if the DTA can convince the SA Government that it has a

fighting chance of winning an internationally-supervised election. Naturally, the DTA will have to return strongly to the election trail and considerable emphasis will have to be placed on getting the best terms possible in the Phase Two negotiations with the Western five. I fear however that progress will be bogged down by snags that will emerge in the negotiations. UN partiality and the DMZ obstacles are no nearer being resolved than they ever were.

And the third option may become a possibility if SA cools its offensive approach to affairs in southern Africa, if it can get reasonable terms out of the international community and if a split emerges in the DTA. This could be compounded by a deterioration in the war and an unstabling of the internal situation which at this stage are unlikely.

CAREFUL HANDLING

A split in the DTA however cannot be discounted and it will require careful handling by Mudge

to keep it together. DTA President and Owambo leader Peter Kalangula is feeling exceptionally uncomfortable within the alliance at present. He is uneasy about racial connotations of the interim constitution and government, he is uneasy about the interim government's handling of Owambo and he is concerned about his own intransigence within the DTA to do anything about it.

The split could be precipitated by the different attitudes and approaches within the DTA to the question of a UN-supervised election. Kalangula is concerned that Mudge, Kuaima Riruako and others within the DTA might want to drive too hard a bargain in the Phase Two negotiations and in the process kill the prospect of an election.

Kalangula in turn maintains that he can muster considerable Owambo and other support to be a major factor in a UN-supervised election, perhaps even to beat Swapo. At worst, he probably believes that he could be a kingmaker with either the DTA or Swapo.

Significantly, however, Kalangula rejects the prospect [words illegible] discussion: "The choice faced by the Owambos of having a Swapo government or having a

continuation of the war is no choice seeking." Kalangula rightly feels that the non-Owambo elements in SWA, particularly south of the Red line, care little about the predicament currently faced by the Owambos and as such care little if the present situation drags on.

OPT OUT

The important point here is that if a split does occur in the months ahead and if Kalangula does become a major factor, the SA Government might feel less able to influence events in SWA. Besides, the DTA cannot really do without its Owambo wing. The end result is that the SA Government might want to cut its losses and out by accepting Resolution 435 with the best terms possi-

ble.

Which ever of these tracks SA will follow is difficult to say.

On balance, I believe that SA will look to the possibility of an election but that the settlement process will run aground during the negotiations in the months ahead.

I doubt that SWA will be any closer to independence a year hence than [words illegible]

CSO: 4700/676

GREAT CARE URGED IN HANDLING STEYN COMMISSION PROPOSALS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial]

[Text] Southwesterners cannot fleetingly disregard the debate that the Steyn Commission report will precipitate in SA and elsewhere.

Indeed, what is eventually applied in SA might well be adopted or imposed on SWA as well.

Politicians and bureaucrats are the same world over and they will always be open to new ideas on how to cushion the impact on themselves from the fourth estate.

Our National Assembly, particularly, is no exception.

The Steyn Commission report itself has recommendations with considerable merit such as the need for separate and independent radio and TV stations to compete against the SABC and SATV.

This is for example as applicable as much to SWA as it is to SA.

On the draconian side is the general recommendation that greater discipline needs to be applied to the SA press.

Naturally, we feel most uneasy about this point. In the first instance, the SA press is among the most disciplined and responsible in the world. In the second instance, there is more than adequate legislation to protect the SA public from journalistic mischief, manipulation and inaccuracies.

Indeed, the SA press is probably the most over-legislated in the world with some 30 Parliamentary Acts or more governing its activities. The most prominent laws include the Publications Act, Internal Security Act, Affected Persons Act, Suppression of Communism Act, Defence Act, Riotous Assemblies Act, Public Health Act, Trade Practices Act, Prisons Act, Official Secrets Act, to mention a few. All these were highly controversial when they were introduced.

The report suggests furthermore that the media should be disciplined by a controlling

body consisting of 12 members, six of which government will nominate. Hardly a basis for the 'freedom' of the press. The English language press in SA in particular will come off second best.

Overall, however, these are out objections to increased control:

- It is necessary that politicians and bureaucrats be kept on the straight and narrow and as such government should not be allowed to manipulate the affairs of the press;

- Government should not be allowed to strike off the proposed journalists register whomever they like. In effect government will be able to do that if it appoint six of the 12 proposed representatives to the controlling body;

- A tame and timid press will be of little real value to SA. On the contrary, the invasion of press freedom and the personal freedom of journalists will inevitably result in a

limitation of the public's right to be fully informed;

- A professional register for journalists is in fundamental conflict with the principle that every member of society should be permitted to participate in his own government. To do so, he must be allowed, subject to common law, to say what he wants to say in public;

- And finally, who is able to say absolutely whether reporting is "balanced" or "in context" or what is meant by "distortion" or "exaggeration" or "misrepresentation" or "summarisation", or whether "due care and responsibility" had been exercised as to "matters that may detrimentally affect ... the economy and the country's international position ...?"

Every individual has his own interpretation!

The findings and recommendations of the Steyn report will have to be handled with great care.

MUDGE DISCOUNTS SPLIT IN DTA RANKS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

THE TSUMEB convention during which three political parties decided in principle to unite at the initiative of DTA President Mr Peter Kalangula, emphasised that there were parties wanting to join the DTA and not break away from it, Mr Dirk Mudge, Chairman of the alliance said in Windhoek yesterday.

He was addressing a news conference two days after the DTA President. Mr Kalangula had organised a political convention in Tsumeb to which were invited selected leaders from within the DTA as well as outside the alliance.

Attending the conference was Mr Andreas Shipanga of Swapo D. Kefas Conradie of the

Liberation Front, Andrew Kloppers of the Liberal Party, as well as representatives of the newly-formed Namibia Democratic Coalition.

Mr Kalangula's new initiative is consistent with his view that the DTA should strive to become a single party rather than an alliance of ethnically-based political parties, Mr Mudge said, adding however that there was no question of censure of Mr Kalangula in this regard.

The DTA Head Committee was aware of Mr Kalangula's intentions prior to the Tsumeb convention and had been in constant telephonic contact with him during the course of the meetings.

"SWA is a small country and people talk loosely. Mr Kalangula's venture is completely open-hearted. There is no question of a rupture in the DTA, as I have said in the

past and as I say again today", commented Mr Mudge.

Mr Mudge went on to say that the DTA was a democratic organisation and did not interfere with the internal affairs of its 11 member parties.

"United, the DTA will carry on the struggle

against Swapo with all its might", Mr Mudge said.

The DTA welcomed any efforts on Mr Kalangula's part to accommodate other parties in the DTA, which would be the case if there should be a merger of political parties, added Mr Mudge.

The Tsumeb convention has so far resulted in a declaration of intent amongst three parties - Mr Kalangula's Namibia Democratic Party, the Liberal Party and the Liberation Front - to unite.

CSO: 4700/676

MUDGE IRKED BY COST OF TINTINPALAST

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Text]

THE DTA would rather govern SWA from the shade of a tree than pay R25m for the Tintinpalast which belongs to the country in any case, Mr Dirk Mudge said at a news conference in Windhoek on Wednesday afternoon.

He said that the Ministers' Council had decided not to go ahead with the planned purchase of the Territory's government buildings from the White Administration as agreed during earlier negotiations.

Several public properties such as experimental farms, the Windhoek Teachers Training College, SWA House and the Tintinpalast have been the object of a bitter tug-of-war between the interim Central Government in which the DTA enjoys a majority and the NP-dominated White Administration over the past year.

Mr Mudge revealed that previous negotiations between the two government arms with the AG as mediator, had reached a provisional undertaking that the Central Government would move into the

Tintinpalast while the White Administration retained the use of the new legislative buildings completed in 1964, with an undertaking by the former that it would pay up to R25m for the erection of alternative administrative offices for the White Representative Authority.

The Ministers' Council had decided however, that with the shortage of housing, private office accommodation in Windhoek's business centre as well as classroom facilities throughout the country being what it is, it would be the wrong thing to do, Mr Mudge continued.

UNDER A TREE

Instead of enabling every monkey to sit on its own rock ("elke bobbejaan op sy eie klip"), the DTA government would rather govern the country from under a tree and invest its energies in the forthcoming independence elections against Swapo, added Mr Mudge.

Dr Ben Africa, Deputy Chairman of the DTA said at the same press conference that the outcome of the forthcoming internationally-supervised elections would actually decide who occupies the country's existing govern-

ment buildings.

If Swapo were allowed to win the election, no-one would have a say in what happened to the Tintinpalast, and it was therefore priority number one that the election against Swapo be won, commented Mr Mudge.

The DTA's decision not to continue pressing for the occupation of the old portion of the entire government complex did not mean that the Alliance had discarded its belief that it was morally, if not legally entitled to the buildings, Mr Mudge said.

ALL-OR-NOTHING

According to Mr Mudge, the leader of the NP, Mr Kosie Pretorius, had adopted an all-or-nothing attitude in the protracted negotiations over the buildings, insisting that the Central Government take over the entire complex for an estimated R25m, or not at all.

The White Administration was not prepared to share the complex with the Central Government which had offered to take over only the old Tintinpalast, while the White Administration remained in the new buildings, said Mr Mudge.

NP CALLS FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITY INTERESTS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 2 Feb 82 p 2

[Text]

THE SWA National Party has decided to tell the South African Government that stability in SWA can be secured only through a government system that protects minority interests.

Such a government should be instituted and backed by South Africa.

In a statement issued in Windhoek yesterday, the leader of the SWA NP, Mr Kosie Pretorius, said the Head Committee of the party had agreed at a meeting on Friday, "that the outside world will be satisfied only with a one-man-one-vote majority government in SWA which affords no protection for minorities.

"Such a government will be socialist-marxist".

The statement said the party, which holds the majority in the second-tier Legislative Assembly for Whites, had noted with concern the growing polarisation among various political interest groups.

"The different groups can be reduced to proponents of a constitutional dispensation in which the right to self-determination of the national minority groups will be asserted

and, on the other hand, proponents of a unitary state on the basis of one-man-one-vote."

The executive favoured a division of SWA so that the right to self-determination of national minority groups was accepted.

EQUAL STATUS

The executive would also recommend that the White Representative authority should take steps to give Afrikaans, English and German equal legal status.

Meanwhile, several political leaders in the Territory have expressed the hope that the five-nation Western Contact Group would move soon to negotiate Phase Two of the settlement plan for independence.

Phase One of the West's three-stage peace initiative was due to be concluded by the end of last month.

The first phase, outlining constitutional principles and electoral procedure, met with resistance from Swapo, the Frontline African states and a number of internally-based parties, mainly on the proposed twin election system for a constituent assembly.

Swapo objected that the "one-man-two-vote" process — in which the

electorate will poll the parties of their choice as well as candidates contesting constituencies — was foreign to the people of SWA and would lead to confusion.

The SWA National Union (Swanu) said in its response to the West's revised Phase One proposals that the system envisaged could allow for ethnic-based representation in the constituent assembly to slip into the process.

The Damara Council, led by Mr Justus Garoeb, said in a press statement last week that the Odenaal Plan had concentrated different population groups in different areas of SWA.

UNACCEPTABLE

No matter how finely the constituencies were delimited, the system would result in the promotion of the "homelands" concept, which was unacceptable, Mr Garoeb said.

The leader of the Swapo Democrats, Mr Andreas Shipanga, told Sapa that despite the apparent difficulties it was essential that the Western Contact Group maintained the momentum of its settlement drive.

"The most important thing as far as we are concerned, is that we get on with the job," he said.

"We must not allow the momentum to slip away."

The leader of the Federal Party, Mr Bryan O'Linn, said the dual election system should not present serious obstacles.

"It could easily be resolved by falling back on proportional representation only", Mr O'Linn said in a lecture to the Namibia Education Forum.

Mr O'Linn said he believed the United States had persuaded South Africa "that it is also in its interest to settle, even if it means confrontation with an increasingly belligerent and influential White rightwing in Namibia, as well as South Africa."

The chairman of the DTA, Mr Dirk Mudge, was not available for comment, but he told a press conference last week that the DTA was keen to proceed to Phase Two of the Western initiative.

Topics of discussion in the second phase include the deployment of a UN transitional assistance group and the role of the UN in pre-independence elections.

The Publicity and Information Secretary of the Namibia Independence Party, Mrs Otilie Abrahams, said it was understood that a number of unresolved issues in Phase One would be dealt with in Phase Two under the heading "methods of implementation".

Most important among those questions were details of the election procedure, methods of guaranteeing adherence by the constituent assembly to the constitutional principles outlined by the West, and related subjects.

But, Mrs Abrahams added, it was not certain what stage the initiative had reached now.

CSO: 4700/676

KAOKOLAND FACES DISASTER FROM WAR, DROUGHT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Jan 82 pp 4-5

[Article by David Pieters]

[Text]

THE RAVAGES of an insurgent war that has spilled over from Ovambo and the scourge of a five-year old drought is playing havoc in Kaokoland.

Most of the remaining rural inhabitants in the northern Kaokoland are now living around military camps for protection, while cattle throughout the region are dying in their thousands - faster than they can be fed for slaughter. Three quarters of Kaokoland's people are totally dependent on a free Government feeding scheme.

These are some of the startling facts revealed when newsmen from Windhoek paid Kaokoland a flying visit in response to an urgent call this week by Mr Kuaima Riruako, member of the Ministers' Council.

Mr Tinus Smit, secretary for the Herero Administration in Kaokoland told newsmen that "90 percent" of the massive human exodus from the countryside into the capital Opuwa and surrounding centres was the result of increased insurgency in the north.

"The people in the north are mostly fleeing from terrorist intimidation and to a lesser extent as a result of the drought," Mr Smit said.

He went on to mention that Opuwa's population of about 500 two years ago had swollen to around 4 000 people who are living in numbers of squatters camps in and around the town.

While it has been officially confirmed that about 30 000 head of cattle had starved to death during the past year, reports of large-scale malnutrition and related hospitalisation amongst the people, are exaggerated.

Opuwa's 200 bed hospital had 80 patients yesterday, only one of whom was being treated for indirect malnutrition.

He is an 18-month-old boy suffering from gastroenteritis as a result of malfeeding.

Mr Smit disclosed, however, that 75 percent of Kaokoland's estimated 14 000 people are currently receiving free Government food. Herero Administration vehicles are distributing 16 tons of mealie meal, as well as supplies of sugar and fat

throughout the entire Kaokoland.

Each distribution point is visited once a month. The feeding scheme was initiated six months ago.

There is also a running feeding scheme at Purros, which is run by service clubs in Windhoek.

COMPLAINTS

Mr Smit said that complaints were received about headmen not distributing food fairly all round, but could not confirm any cases of reported deaths amongst the rural population.

Voluntary Military doctors at Opuwa's hospital are also not aware of any deaths due to malnutrition.

Dr Albert Hitzeroth of National Health and Welfare in Windhoek accompanied by party of newsmen yesterday and established, that neither in Opuwa, nor at the other places visited, was there any evidence of abnormal nourishment amongst children or adults at this stage.

At Koewareb, in the southern district of Otjikware bordering on the Etosha Game reserve, 2 000 cattle have died since the drought began taking

its toll.

SCATTERED CAR- CASSES

The carcasses of zebra, kudu and other wild game are strewn all over the countryside and along the roads and amongst the huts at Koewareb dead cattle in various stages of decomposition meet the eye.

Some of the 70 children attending the Otjikware community school at Koewareb have never seen rain in their lives and adults spoken to say not a single drop has fallen in the past three years.

Joseph Muhewa, a 29-year-old school teacher there, said that "thousands of cattle have died in this area since the beginning of 1981.

Food supplies for Koewareb's 400 inhabitants are purchased at Kamanjab and Opuwa, both a considerable distance away, while Government supplies of staple foods are delivered occasionally.

One cattle owner at Koewareb, Mr Jonas Musaso has lost about four fifths of his cattle, most of them dying from starvation, and the rest slaughtered for food, or sold to Oshakati's Elook meat factory.

Official veterinary statistics for Kaokoland show that the total stock population has dwindled from 10 000 at the beginning of last year, to just over 60 000. Of these, only 21 000 can be accounted for in terms of subsistence or commercial slaughtering. The rest have died on the land.

It was also officially confirmed yesterday at Opuwa that Kaokoland's cattle are starving to death at a faster rate than the animals can be rescued with the Government subsidised fodder scheme.

Brisk commercial activity in Opuwa is limited to the bottle store, wholesaler, and the many young prostitutes who sell themselves to the soldiers.

Hundreds of exotically semi-cald young Ovahimba girls are seen roaming around the street and in the squatters camps.

Many of the newly-arrived rural families are dependent on the earnings of the sons who have joined the Army for a steady wage.

About 3 000 of the rural population that has been driven into Opuwa and its surround are Ovahimbas.

BRIEFS

WALVIS NOT REPLACING ROBBEN--The Department of Prisons says the new prison which is to be built at Walvis Bay, will not replace Robben Island the SABC reports. The department was responding to reports that the prison at Robben Island was to be replaced. An official of the department said the new prison at Walvis Bay was part of the normal expansion programme of the Department of Prisons. He said the decision to close the prison at Robben Island had been taken a long time ago. It would be closed as soon as alternative accommodation was available. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 22 Jan 82 p 1]

ANGOLAN FAMINE REPORTS--Windhoek--Angolan refugees reaching Ovambo still insist that there is a famine in southern Angola. Refugees from the Okavango region say many of the residents, are fleeing to SWA where food is available. They say cattle are being exchanged for food. Refugees also say that schools have been burnt down and that medical services have been seriously disrupted by lawlessness. People have to go to Ovambo for medical treatment. [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 26 Jan 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/676

GOVERNMENT QUESTION MAY LEAD TO IMPEACHMENT MOVE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 82 pp 1, 13

[Text]

THE Majority Leader in the Kaduna State House of Assembly, Alhaji Dauda Mani has threatened to table a motion before the House demanding for the impeachment of the state governor, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi and his deputy, Alhaji Mu'azu Aliyu Ahmed if they failed to steer clear from the administration of the newly created 68 local government councils in the state.

Addressing a Press conference in his office in Kaduna yesterday, Alhaji Dauda Mani said he was fed up with the political mess brought about by the governor in the state and warned that if they did not change their attitudes towards the new local government councils, impeachment procedure would be started against them by the House.

Alhaji Dauda Mani said the House created the new 68 local governments to satisfy the wishes of the people in order to see that peace, tranquility and good government reign in the state.

He claimed that the governor had no constitutional backing to appoint caretaker committees to share the assets and liabilities of the former 14 local governments especially when the court had not yet disposed of the case he filed in the court

challenging the constitutionality of the law.

The majority leader explained that the local government council law passed by the House had specified how they were to be administered and that there were no ambiguities about their functions.

He advised all the sole administrators and secretaries approved by the House to assume duties at their respective

local government areas and ignore any directive from the executive until democratic elections were held.

He said local governments were autonomous bodies in the presidential system of government and wondered why the executive had to pry into their ac-

tivities.

Alhaji Dauda said he was amazed when he intercepted a letter written to all the 68 new local government councils chairmen, and caretaker committees by the Permanent Secretary, Ministry for Local Government, Alhaji Ibrahim Safana, directing them that they should collect all the assets and liabilities of the former local governments and keep them.

The majority leader explained that such directive was 'inciting and dangerous' especially to those sole administrators legally appointed to administer the new local governments.

For some time now, Governor, Abba Musa Rimi and the legislature have been engaged in a tussle over the legality of the 68 new local government councils - the bill for which the governor refused to assent when the legislature passed it. But the House of Assembly later exercised its powers of two-third majority to pass the bill into law.

The governor also appointed two interim committees to see that the local government councils took off and their assets and liabilities shared.

This was after the governor had filed a suit in a high court challenging the legality of the new local government councils.

The case will come up for hearing tomorrow.

CSO: 4700/678

SENATE ASKS SHEGARI TO JUSTIFY REQUEST FOR MORE MINISTERS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 82 p 12

[Text]

PRESIDENT Shehu Shagari has been asked to tell the Senate if he planned to sack some ministers and how many, or justify his request for more ministers at a time when his government has frozen employment.

Senators Onyeabo Obi, Abraham Adesanya, Tunde Adebayo and David Oke made the call on Tuesday in the Senate when the issue of screening 13 ministers nominated by the president came up.

According to Senator Obi it was necessary to know how many ministers the president intended to sack so that an equal number would be approved.

Senator Adesanya urged that the president should not talk of austerity and freeze employment on the one hand while he is seeking the enlargement of his cabinet on the other hand.

He said if the president had plans to sack any of his ministers he should do so before asking the Senate to approve new ones.

On his part Senator Adebayo said the senate in its conscience had no reason to enlarge the president's cabinet and the Senate could not approve more ministers than the president intended to sack.

Opposing the request made of the president, Senator Iliya Audu said it was not for the Senate to tell the president how to run his

government.

Commenting on the issue, Dr Wayas pointed out that he was not competent to speak on the number of ministers to be sacked if any.

The Senate President said he was aware that President Shagari was contemplating a cabinet reshuffle, adding that a reshuffle could involve changing ministers' portfolios or even dropping some ministers.

He observed however, that if the president had requested for more ministers than resigned from his cabinet, it could be reasoned that the president was up to something.

Nevertheless, Dr. Wayas stressed that the president sent a list of nominated ministers to the Senate for approval in compliance with provisions of the constitution.

Thus the Senate should also, in compliance with the provisions of the constitution do what was expected of it.

Meanwhile, President Shehu Shagari has nominated another woman for appointment as a minister. She is Mrs. Elizabeth Afadwana Ivase from Benue State.

A letter informing the Senate of her nomination and seeking the Senate's approval was read in the Senate on Monday.

OUSTED KADUNA GOVERNOR SCORED FOR WRITING BOOK

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jan 82 p 8

[Article in the column "Maigani": "Another Book Full of Lies?"]

[Text]

YOU still remember our dear Abdulkadir Balarabe Musa, the first civilian Governor of Kaduna State? Well sure I do. Since the poor guy's self proclaimed indefinite leave and handing over to Alh. Abba Musa Rimi (then Deputy Governor) sometime in June, 1981, nothing impressive has been heard about the old chum.

Even his good friends in Ikenne Haven, not to talk of associates-delinquents in the corridor of power in Kaduna State, have long forsaken the man.

I hear that Balarabe Musa with the aid of an Englishman (versatile in Nigerian politics, or is it in Queen's English?) is busy writing: a book!

His memoirs I presume. But I must say premature memoirs are an evidence of a conceited mind.

Anyway, why is Balarabe in a hurry? Why not wait until reminiscences are justified by a catalogue of achievements before jumping to write one's memoirs?

Well, as the first probable author of a book on the politics of the second republic, Balarabe Musa stands a chance of making, this time, a commendable name. My hope is that, the Balarabe Memoirs will contain more facts, and truths than lies.

This caution is necessary because in Nigeria, opportunists who happened to be ~~dramatis-personae~~ have misused their privileges to tell half truths and blunt lies. Remember the book "Why We Struck?!"

If not for the timely rejoinder (NN 22 Dec. 1981) by the highly respected one time Permanent Secretary in the Ironsi Government, Alh. Musa Daggash, some of the criminal lies of that book would have gone scot free. One only prayer is that, even if Balarabe Musa tells lies in his book, there will be enough Musa Daggash (men of honour) who will come out with incontrovertible evidence to record the truth.

So let's hope for Balarabe's sake, his book, like his political gimmicks when Governor doesn't contain a lot of lies.

GONGOLA MAJORITY LEADER EXPELLED FROM GNPP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by A. B. Tapidi]

[Text] MAJORITY Leader in Gongola State House of Assembly, Mr. Panjuma Stephen Nyapuri, has been expelled from the Great Nigeria People's Party (GNPP) for alleged gross misconduct and anti-party activities.

The GNPP chairmen and leaders from three local government areas of the state, representing Mr. Nyapuri's constituency claimed that the decision to expel him from the party was 'unregretably taken after the charges of gross misconduct, abuse of office and anti-party activities were prove beyond any reasonable doubt'.

The party leaders from Likam Constituency had preferred nine charges against the majority leader and copied to the state executive council of the party, the governor and his deputy and the speaker, clerk of the Assembly and also promised to go to court if all party property with the expelled member were not return to them in good time.

Some of the charges were that, Mr. Nyapuri had consistently and flagrantly violated the party's constitution, directives, resolutions and abused his office for personal aggrandisement, contrary to the principle of

collective responsibility as entrenched in the party's constitution.

That 'Mr. Nyapuri had not only hoodwinked the electorate in his constituency, but had openly abused the party leaders in his alleged habit of displaying uncompromising attitudes and flagrant disregard to responsible advice.'

The leaders further claimed that, the majority leader seemed to be consistently untrustworthy, especially with the arbitrary manner a local government was created in the constituency and the appointment of personnel and other officials against the directives and resolution of the people concerned.

But in a reaction to the charges and subsequent expulsion from the party, Mr. Nyapuri asserted that, 'as one of the founding members of the GNPP, in the state, I am not only stunned by the exercise, but I regard the whole thing as nothing at all'.

Mr. Nyapuri stated that, he was perplexed to learn that a group of people had constituted themselves into an authority to the extent of tampering with his political careers.

The state Publicity Secretary of the party, Alhaji Ahmadu Munga Jalingo said, the GNPP

had no alternative than to accept the verdict of the people, provided they operated within the bounds of the party's constitution.

He however, claimed that the state secretariat had not been officially informed even though, the press conference was addressed at the GNPP headquarters in Yola.

GNPP LEADER URGED TO BOW OUT OF POLITICS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Text]

ALHAJI Waziri Ibrahim, the leader of the Great Nigeria Peoples Party, (GNPP) has been advised to honourably bow out of Nigerian politics.

The advice was contained in a press release issued and signed by the acting National Publicity Secretary of the party, Malam Adebayo Muritala in Ibadan.

Malam Muritala said that the party leader should quit politics and take his rest because he (Alhaji Waziri) is now only the

political nuisance who does not know or recognise the principle of separation of power of the executive, legislature and judiciary.

The publicity secretary said the GNPP was shocked by recent statement credited to the leader, Alhaji Waziri that law makers should be involved in the award of contracts.

'Why did Alhaji Waziri not ask ministers to be involved in the making of laws while the judiciary should execute government programmes and the judiciary to translate the constitution as the arbiter of the two and the governed?', he asked.

He said the GNPP believes very sincerely that 'Waziri is not and cannot lead our great party and confessed that the GNPP is in dire need of a leader that is

worth his salt who is knowledgeable enough on the constitution of this great nation.

Malam Muritala said it was very glaring that it was Alhaji Waziri who introduced politics of 'ganging up' soon after the

senatorial election of 1979, that has said openly again that he is sponsoring one legislator from Niger State to destabilise the NPN.

CSO: 4700/700

FORMER NPP HEAD RESIGNS, ACCUSES JOURNALISTS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Abubakar Umar]

[Text] THE former chairman of the Nigerian Peoples Party (NPP) in Bauchi State, Mr. I. D. Bulus Biliyong, has accused journalists in the state of serving the interests of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN).

In a release announcing his resignation as the state's party chairman, Mr. Biliyong said the journalists were fond of twisting the contents of releases from other political parties 'to suit the NPN from whom they get their daily bread apart from their routine salaries.'

He said that the attitude of journalists and his hatred for 'political utterances' capable of sharpening tribal and religious differences, accounted for his low-keyed political activity and non-issuance of press releases during his tenure of office.

Mr. Biliyong who called himself 'a Christian politician' said he had with effect from January 12, 1982, handed over his post to Alhaji Abbas Gombe who was the party's first deputy chairman. He said however that he still remains a staunch member of the NPP.

He said teachers in the state had never had it so bad like the condition they now find themselves in, in Bauchi State 'controlled by the NPN.' He said he had never seen where teachers, like those in Bauchi, had suffered for a long time without salaries.

Mr. Biliyong accused the NPN of having rigged the elections, using teachers as agents. They (the teachers) were now being paid back with the black coin.

CSO: 4700/701

SAUDI GOVERNMENT PROMISES GIFT FOR ABUJA MOSQUE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jan 82 p 12

[Text] **THE Saudi Arabian Government has promised a donation of 18 million Naira to the Abuja National Mosque Fund.**

This was announced in Kaduna by retired Major-General Shehu Yar'Adua, in the report of his executive committee to a meeting of the Abuja National Mosque Council which met in Kaduna recently.

In a Press release, the chairman of the committee, Alhaji Ismail Babatunde Jose stated that the federal government last year promised a donation of 10 million Naira and about two million Naira had also been collected from individuals and organisations during the launching of the Mosque Appeal Fund.

The council meeting was presided over by the Shehu of Borno, Alhaji Mustafa Umar El-Kanemi, in the absence of the President of the council, Alhaji Abubakar III, the Sultan of Sokoto.

General Shehu Yar'Adua told the meeting that the architects had finalised the building plan which includes the mosque to accommodate 7,000 worshippers, a bookshop, a conference hall for 1,000 people, a library hall, a school, chalets for the Imam and visitors.

He further told the meeting that tenders would be invited for the building in March this year.

Tax exemption for all corporate bodies who may wish to donate to the fund has been obtained from the tax authorities.

Plans to raise funds in the 19 states of the federation were reported by the state representatives.

VICE PRESIDENT GIVES CONDITIONS FOR CENSUS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 24

[Excerpt]

THERE will be no national population census in Nigeria until arrangements have been made to ensure that it will be a successful and acceptable exercise.

This was disclosed to media executives on Wednesday, by the Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, during the monthly presidential press briefing at State House, Ribadu Road, Lagos.

Dr. Ekwueme explained that he had himself belonged to the group which had wanted a national population census to be conducted around November 1983.

He said that the reasoning behind this argument was that since national census are normally held at 10-year intervals in most parts of the world, 1983 would be an ideal two decades away from the controversial but accepted 1963 census and one decade from the rejected 1973 census.

Furthermore, the vice president stated, November 1983 was thought to be ideal time for the census because by that time, the general elections would have taken place, a new government would have been sworn in, and there would be no over-politicisation of the head-count.

However, Dr. Ekwueme continued, this school of thought was convinced by the counter-argument of those who pointed

out that conducting a national population census would need very careful and detailed planning to avoid pitfalls and mistakes of the past.

It was therefore, agreed that no census should be conducted until various social and demographic data had been compiled such that when the head count was finally conducted, it would just be a formality to confirm the findings already obtained from other data sources. This, he said, would make inflation of population figures, if not impossible, at least minimal.

Among sources of social data which Dr. Ekwueme listed were the voters register, the register of school children and taxpayers, as well as figures obtained from the national identity card exercise.

CSO: 4700/678

GOVERNMENT ADVISED TO POSTPONE CENSUS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "No, Not Now"]

[Text]

A CONSTANT irritant to our development plans has been lack of reliable figures on our population, both the tertiary spread and the composition. It is not for want of trying. Since becoming independent in 1960, we have made three attempts at counting ourselves but all were hotly disputed and remain so. Census exercises conducted during colonial rule were not reliable due to communication constraints and resentment of the populace who rightly saw head count as a preparation for taxation.

The 1962, 1963 and 1973 censuses were characterised by gross inflation of figures owing to the fact that population was, and still is, a critical factor in any revenue allocation formula. Currently, indications are being given to the effect that another head count is in the offing. While commending the National Population Commission

for putting into gear arrangements for the next census, one must heed the warning of Vice President Alex Ekwueme on the inadvisability of holding a head count in 1983. The survival and stability of this nation should come before the principle of knowing how many we are. It is dangerous to start a headcount without removing all the obstacles against having accurate and acceptable figures.

Secondly, census is an expensive affair. In view of our economic difficulties we simply cannot afford a thorough exercise whose results do not stand the risk of being abrogated. Thirdly, the enormity of the problem calls for a re-thinking of the process and method. The way to begin is through a compulsory registration of births and deaths and the national identity card scheme. It is data from these that would form the point of reference and corroborate census results. It is much better to wait till after the

1983 elections when the next government must have settled down rather than rush into a census simply in order to conform with a convention.

CSO: 4700/701

SENATOR CRITICIZES INDUSTRIAL POLICY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Biola Ajoni]

[Text] SENATOR David Dafinone has criticised the industrial policy of both federal and state governments.

'In the field of industrial policy, all the governments in the federation think too big, act too big, but achieve too little', he said in his contribution to the debate on the Appropriation Bill 1982 in the Senate.

Senator Dafinone said that there was inadequate preparation in the public sector on project definition, on design and construction, feasibility studies, post commissioning techniques, financial planning and on social and other incidental cost attributable to a project.

He said the net result was that the estimated cost of any project and the actual cost at completion were miles apart.

Senator Dafinone said, equally there was no coherent plan for the co-ordination of industrial and commercial policies and strategies in order to ensure the protection of Nigerian industries from foreign cheap labour and dumping arising from the absence of reliable data.

Due to the lack of coherent plan, the home industries were also not protected from an ineffective import licensing system

which allowed the importation of products manufactured in other countries, and from smuggling.

He pointed out that in the long run it was the financial and economic considerations which determined the survival of any enterprise.

Senator Dafinone therefore stressed the need for a change of heart on the part of all concerned if the country's industrial revolution was not to be 'a day dream'.

On parastatals he said those of the Federal Government were sick babies.

He stressed that the time to deprive the Nigeria Airways of its monopoly had come.

Senator Dafinone suggested that the government should at least sell 49 per cent of its shares in the airline, and with the proceeds acquire an interest in another airline with a 49 per cent participating share.

Senator Dafinone said his proposal would ensure that there were two airlines with government participation competing with each other.

Both airlines should be managed entirely on a commercial basis by private entrepreneurs, but with the government being represented on their boards by directors appointed pro-rata to their shareholding.

OFFICIALS SCORED ON ASSET DECLARATION

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Probity"]

[Text]

THE President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari, has been speaking lately of the need for what he has called an ethical revolution in the country. Speaking at the convocation ceremony of the University of Jos over the weekend, the President said that there is a wide gap between our moral and material progress. We shall talk about this observation and his call for moral rearmament presently. For now we will concern ourselves only with one glaring example of our ethical decadence.

There is in the Constitution a Fifth schedule which is the creature of the good intentions of the fathers of the Constitution to put an end or at least curb unethical conduct in the public service. The schedule inter alia defines what is opprobrious public conduct and provides for two bodies to identify them and adjudicate about them. These bodies are the Code of

Conduct Bureau and the Code of Conduct Tribunal. To facilitate their functions, the Constitution made it mandatory for certain categories of public officers to declare their properties, assets and liabilities and those of their spouses and unmarried children under the age of 21, to the Code of Conduct Bureau — 'within three months after the coming into force of this Code of Conduct or immediately after taking office and thereafter at the end of every four years and at the end of his term'.

It is an indicting indication of the levity with which we regard the question of ethics that more than two years after the coming in of this administration only the President and his Vice have, according to the Chairman of the Code of Conduct Bureau, Alhaji Isa Kaita, declared their assets.

And when our law makers to whom the Bureau and the Tribunal are responsible and who therefore by implication form our moral yardstick can be as insouciant about

their moral credibility as for example to hastily dissolve a committee they set up recently to investigate certain allegations of taking bribes from a company currently pre-inspecting our imports, then there is indeed grave reason to worry about the moral direction of this country.

CSO: 4700/701

LECTURER DENOUNCES BOOK ON 1966 COUP

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 17

[Report by Aliyu Modibbo on the Ali Akilu Memorial Lecture given by former government Secretary Malam Liman Ciroma]

[Text] **THE book titled: 'Why we struck' relating the history of the first Nigerian coup in 1966 written by Mr. Adewole Ademoyega, has been condemned and described as full of false claims and distorted facts about the coup.**

In a lecture delivered on the network of Radio Nigeria Kaduna yesterday, a one-time Secretary to the former Federal Military Government, Alhaji Liman Ciroma, accused the author of the book of deliberately ignoring the actual truth about the coup and its repercussions.

Alhaji Liman explained that people like the late Premier of the North, Alhaji Ahmadu Bello, the Sardauna of Sokoto; the late Prime Minister, Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa; the late federal finance minister, Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh and the late Premier of the West, Chief Samuel Akintola who contributed immensely in laying the foundation of democracy and good government in Nigeria were those who continue to have their names and memory degraded every now and then.

He said this attitude betrays hatred which was pathological in nature and ungodly. He said that traditionally, it was bad to talk ill of the dead in any normal decent human society.

Alhaji Liman said that the 1966 coup was a deliberate and co-ordinated plan to bring the efforts of the then leaders of the North down and put an end to effective Northern participation in government and other spheres of na-

tional life such as the Army.

If a coup had to take place as an official affair of the military high command in 1966, there was no reason why an effective bloodless coup could not have been staged involving officers from every part of the country, he said, adding that senior army officers including those of Northern origin openly talked of coups in those days.

He said the coup of 1966 was tragic because Northern leaders and army officers which the nation could ill-afford to lose were killed by the plotters of the coup.

The repercussion of the event brought to the Northerners disillusionment followed by demonstrations by the people who were left leaderless, he said.

The former secretary said there was so much bias and outright untruth these days being bandied about what had transpired.

He explained that the coup was planned because of the North-

South conflict in which the gullible and unwary were being misled to believe that the battle was joined.

Pointing to an obvious lie related in the book, he said the Premier's house in Kaduna was not a castle as it was claimed in the book. It was the same as any other minister's house save that it has a wall round it, a guest conference hall and the adjoining office in which he never worked as it was just being completed when he was killed. Similarly, the main gates which could be seen even today are wooden as they were in 1966.

Alhaji Liman said the author had forgotten the Late Zakariya Maimalari, and late Lawan Umar, the first Africans ever to attend the Sandhurst Military Academy who were killed deliberately in pretext of stopping Northern domination but in the actual fact to ensure the success of the coup.

Other army officers who were also killed but were those who fought gallantly to secure peace

and development of the country were late Colonel Kur Mohammed, Colonel Abogo Largema, and Lieutenant Colonel Unegbe.

Alhaji Liman paid a glowing tribute to the late Alhaji Ali Akilu. He said late Akilu served his people and the nation untiringly. He said he was an extremely courageous man who never uttered a complaint against all the ill-treatment he was subjected to.

He said between the period of January 15 and 17, 1966, political asylum was being canvassed for him by his friends when he decided to face those who wanted to kill him.

He said after a series of discussions with military leaders on the matter of the late Akilu, Nzeogwu decided to change his plan to kill him. 'I have changed my mind' he said.

Alhaji Ali Akilu, he said, had rare qualities and although only few could match his humility, integrity and respect for the views of others and their right, to profess them were worthy of emulation.

Alhaji Liman said Nigeria was greater than all of us and since

late had brought all its people together under the flag of one nation, it would be futile for any misguided policy to seek to interfere with this arrangement.

He added that the problems of the country could only be solved without seeking to gain unnecessary advantage by one group or section against another.

He warned those who aspire to leadership position by whatever means to always remember that 'no man securely commands, save he who has learned well to obey' as Governor Clifford reminded the students of Barewa College in the speech he delivered on the formal opening of the college on March 5, 1922, at Katsina.

HARVARD NIGERIAN REACTS TO HAIG-AUDU MEETING

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 10 Jan 82 p 8

[Letter by Awwalu Hamisu Yadudu, Harvard Law School, in the column "Maigani":
"Secret Meeting: Ishaya Audu and Alexander Haig"]

[Text]

Dear Maigani,

THE news that Ishaya Audu, the Nigeria's Foreign Affairs Minister secretly met with his American counterpart, Al Haig in Brussels on Saturday, the 12th of December 1981, came to me as a big surprise.

But what is even more intriguing is the fact that Haig used the opportunity to 'squeeze out' a commitment from Nigeria to increase her oil production to make up for America's loss of oil supply from Libya as a result of the threatened U.S. economic embargo against the erring Libya.

Nigeria's kind gesture was to be reciprocated, for all that was reported, with a fat hand out of some unspecified millions of Dollars to help feed Nigeria's contingent to the Chadian Peace Keeping Force.

The questions that readily come to mind are many and just as intriguing: Why a secret meeting and aside from a reported NATO Ministerial meeting? How best would an increase in Nigeria's oil production serve the interest of a united OPEC but, more importantly, her own over-all interests and an independent foreign policy? How consistent would Nigeria appear to be by taking such an action especially in the light of her cries of foul play on the role of Saudi Arabia which member of OPEC has flooded the world with oil thereby inducing, or at least aggravating, the world oil glut and, what is more, has mortgaged her sovereignty to the U.S. in return for a false security package that is linked to an uninterrupted supply of highly subsidised oil?

And has Nigeria become such a pitiful international beggar that it cannot support her contingent of the Peace Keeping Force who, one might assume, are men already in her payroll?

What is very ominous about all these questions is that they seem to raise far more disturbing issues about the direction of Nigeria's foreign policy. One thing that readily comes to mind is that they remind one of the infamous visit which former Chief of Staff, Major Gen. Shehu Yar'Adua paid to the deposed Shah of Iran in his last days.

I believe the role of the late Shah in subsidising American energy bills while sabotaging the efforts of OPEC is all too well known to require a recounting here.

Does the Nigerian Government need to be reminded that what the U. S. had done to an independent Iran and is now threatening to do to a stubborn and non-conforming Libya will always be the reward of any country that first courts the friendship of the U.S. and, when things go sour, tries to backout.

Maigani, I am confused!

POLICE REPORTED AVERTING ECLIPSE-NIGHT RIOT IN MAIDUGURI

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 11 Jan 82 pp 1, 13

[Article by Sani Haruna]

[Text] A quick intervention by the Mobile Police saved Maiduguri, capital of Borno State, from what would have been a minor religious rito on Saturday night.

It all started shortly after sun-set when it was observed that there was a partial eclipse of the moon. Some people believed to be religious fanatics converged at many points in the town and started singing and praving about the eclipse.

The fanatics later took to streets and went round some parts of the town chanting religious songs. Subsequently, however, they apparently attracted people of questionable character, because not long afterwards, they began to invade several houses of prostitutes, beat them up and destroy their proterties while looting some.

They also attacked many hotels and beer parlours where

they also beat many people indiscriminately.

In Gwange area where I was an eye-witness, many prostitutes houses and hotels were broken and some of their properties either looted or set ablaze. Many innocent motorists were also beaten up by the fanatics

Some uniformed policemen who couldn't contain the situation were seen running for safety.

The situation was about to get out of control when the Mobile Police moved in and dispersed the crowd by firing several shots of tear-gas.

The fanatics were armed with sticks, knives, iron rods, and daggers which they used during the minor rampage. Initially their residence of prostitutes. Apparently, they believed that hotels

and prostitutes were responsible for all the social ills that beset the society and that they eclipse was a sign of an impending evil. [paragraph as printed]

No case of death has, however, been reported.

In Kaduna, children mostly muslims chanted religious songs round the town during the eclipse of the moon.

No incident was reported during the eclipse which lasted several hours.

It started a little after 7 p.m. when the moon was partially covered and later it was completely covered until after 9 p.m.

The eclipse of the moon occurs when the moon enters the earth's shadow.

PAPER SCORES UNION HEAD FOR STATEMENT ON STRIKES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Come Off It, Ojeli"]

[Text]

MR. David Ojeli, the National President of the Nigerian Civil Service Union, has been speaking lately of tough times ahead for the authorities in the country, if adequate attention is not paid to the welfare of workers this year. In his New Year message, the labour leader spoke of tolerance and maturity on the part of the workers during last year. Such tolerance, he said, should not be mistaken for weakness. For Mr. Ojeli to talk like that, we wonder if he had not lived on the moon the whole of last year.

Figures of labour unrests for last year are not available, but anyone who cared to keep a count of strikes

during the year must wonder whether tolerance and maturity mean the same to Mr. Ojeli as they do to the rest of us. Certainly a year in which virtually all the major trade unions had threatened or actually embarked on strikes and a year in which workers went on an unprecedented nation-wide strike can hardly be described as one in which workers have behaved with tolerance and maturity.

Nigeria is obviously still far from being a workers' paradise, but then it has not been a workers' hell either. Comparatively speaking, it can even be argued that workers in the country are a highly privileged lot. Workers at a guesstimate are not

more than 20 per cent of the population of this country, yet they enjoy probably more than 40 per cent of its wealth since the bulk of this wealth is spent in urban areas where most workers live.

Be that as it may, we still do agree with Mr. Ojeli that there is room for improvement in the welfare of workers. We do not and cannot grudge them their gains from the past. These gains are after all like a drop in the ocean when compared to the incomes and perks enjoyed by the elites of this country. There is, however, cause for worry when workers consider the strike as no more harmful than a dove. This right now is unfortunately the case.

PORT OPERATIONS SAID DECLINING AS NEW LABORERS TAKE OVER

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 6 Jan 82 pp 1, 9

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Text]

NORMAL port operations appeared relatively dull in Lagos yesterday, as the new stevedoring contractors assumed duty in major ports of the country.

The new contractors took over the operations of ports with effect from January 1, this year after the Federal Government had revoked contracts of the old stevedoring contractors.

Minister of Transport, Dr. Umaru Dikko had told newsmen last week, that he had been briefed that some old stevedoring contractors had distributed dangerous weapons to their workers with which to attack new contractors at the ports.

But in a reaction letter to the minister, the President of the Nigerian Ports Authority Workers' Union, Chief A. Agbonkhena denied that dock workers had in their possession dangerous weapons with which to attack new stevedoring contractors or were bent on disruption the economy of the country.

He asserted that the point of dispute was the non-implementation of the 26 point agreement between the Dockworkers Union of Nigeria (DUN), the old stevedoring contractors and the National Dock Labour Board.

New Nigerian investigation yesterday, revealed that the 35 newly appointed stevedoring contractors registered by the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA) were grossly inadequate

resulting in a terribly slow pace of work.

Only eight vessels carrying consignments like iced fish, containers, and imported vehicles were seen berthing yesterday as against 25 ships which is the normal capacity.

Anti riot policemen were conspicuous at both Apapa and Tin Can Island ports.

Meanwhile, a statement from the Dockworkers Union of Nigeria and signed by both the national president, Mr. S. A. Alabi and the acting general secretary, Mr. P. A. Oginni welcome the new labour employers at the ports and advised both the employers and the workers to co-operate with each other.

The statement also commended the new stevedoring contractors who had decided that no dockworker would lose his job.

The statement warned against any intervention by the Nigerian Labour Congress on dockworkers' issue.

It further urged members to stop any dealing with the former union leaders Mr. Joshua Ogunleye and Jonas Abam.

POLICE JAIL 30 IN MAIDUGURI FOR PREACHING WITHOUT LICENSE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 29

[Text]

THIRTY persons described by the police as 'religious fanatics' have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from two to five years by a Maiduguri area court for preaching and interpreting the Koran without licence or permit.

The men were arrested by the police on Wednesday night near the Shehu's Palace while preaching without permit.

When they appeared before the Gamboru Area Court, on Thursday the presiding judge Shettima Habib, convicted them after they had pleaded guilty.

The leader of the preacher was sentenced to five years and his deputy four years. Twenty-three of them were sentenced to three years each, five others two years each while two boys were taken to a remand home.

The leader of the preacher, Malam Muhammadu Ya'ara, and his deputy, Bunu Mustapha were said to have been previously convicted.

Since the Maitatsine religious incident in Kano a year ago, the police in Borno State and the state government had been more vigilant to ensure that such religious riots did not occur in the state. It is strongly believed that Maitatsine had many followers in the state most especially in Maiduguri the state capital.

Sometime* in 1980, before the Maitatsine incident in Kano, a police inspector on duty was killed by a religious fanatic in Maiduguri while several policemen were also injured.

Recently, the state government introduced a law which came into effect on December 15, 1981, to regulate Islamic religious preachings and other activities connected with it.

The law stipulate that any religious preaching in a public place including mosque without licence or permit by the state Islamic Religious Preaching Board is illegal.

The law provides that any person caught preaching or interpreting the Koran without licence or permits in any part of the state shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding 200 Naira or six months imprisonment or both.

The law however, exempted an Imam of a Friday Mosque Congregation and an Imam who leads congregation prayers during Sallah festivals.

INCREASED PROBLEM OF SMUGGLING NOTED

Death Penalty Urged

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Clement Eluaka]

[Text] THE National Assembly has been called upon to introduce death penalty against smugglers in order to save the economy of the nation from possible peril.

The call was made in the House of Representatives on Monday by Mr. Mike Ugwu (NPN Anambra) while contributing to the debate on the general principles of the 1982 Appropriation Bill. He also called on the Federal Government to build courts near the borders of the country where instant trial and judgment could be passed on smugglers.

Mr. Ugwu told the House that it was now common knowledge that some customs officials conspired with their wives and girlfriends to smuggle contraband into the country, thereby wrecking the economy of the nation.

He commended the Federal Government's efforts in providing low cost houses for the masses in the budget proposal but warned that the allocation of such houses should not be subject to presentation of party cards because the houses would be built with Federal Government's money and not party funds.

In his own contribution, the leader of the House, Alhaji Yamsa Kaltungo, urged the Federal Government not to waste time in declaring total war on smugglers.

On the state of the nation's economy, he said there had been considerable improvement in the oil market and expressed the

hope that the country's economy would improve this year.

Another speaker, Mr. Ralph Obioba (NPP Imo) called for the scaling down of the budgetary proposal for the presidency from an aggregate of about 400 million Naira to about 300 million Naira.

Mr. Obioba said the recent oil glut in the world market should serve as a lesson to this country not to rely too much on a particular revenue yielding product like oil.

In his own contribution, Alhaji Mohammed Yelwa (GNPP Sokoto) observed that the masses of the country stood to gain more on the allocation made to the health sector, adding that 'a healthy nation is a wealthy nation'.

Alhaji Mohammed said more money should be allocated to the health sector to enable it cope with the teeming population of the nation. He also suggested that allocation made to Nigerian universities in the budgetary estimate should be revised.

Mr. Blessing Kayode (UPN Ondo) told the House that some states were deliberately left out by the executive in the location of federal projects and industries.

He however added that it would be a mockery of democracy if the impact of the Federal Government budget was not felt by the masses.

All the legislators who contributed to the bill urged the

House to give the bill the support it deserved so that it could be passed by the House on time.

Benin Border Area

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jan 82 p 16

[Article by Alaye Gbenoba]

[Text] **Large-scale smuggling is now being carried out across the Nigeria - Benin Republic borders at night.**

Smugglers, who now operate under the cover of darkness, reportedly spend the day time shuttling between the two countries to map out their routes.

Sunday New Nigerian investigations revealed that contraband find their way into Nigeria through two routes — by road and by sea.

The investigations further showed that as the smugglers shuttle between the two countries, they become friendly with customs officials at the checkpoints along the borders at day time.

Contraband like textiles, assorted types of liquor, especially Becks and Heinekens beer as well as apples and beverages, are smuggled into the country through bush paths and estuaries of the Badagry river, the investigations showed.

Other contraband that find their way into the country at night but are hawked in open markets during the day by traders include lace materials, ready-made dresses, as well as children's, men's and women's foot wears.

Since the smugglers began the night operations, they have made fortunes through flooding markets in Lagos with contraband. This was most noticeable during the last Christmas, New Year and Eid-El-Maulud celebrations.

It is estimated that the Federal Government loses 600 million Naira annually to this kind of smugglers.

A senior customs officer interviewed last week in Lagos told me that his men were doing their

best in the present circumstance to combat smuggling.

He drew attention to the nature of the Badagry creeks which, he said, were being used by smugglers to convey their contraband from Benin Republic to Lagos.

He complained of inadequate men and equipment to combat the activities of these smugglers.

The officer denied suggestions that customs officials were often bribed by the smugglers. He said anybody who alleges that his men receive bribe should have the courage to come forward to substantiate his allegation.

In certain areas of Lagos where contraband are generally sold, traders there declined to answer questions as to how they get the smuggled goods.

But when I visited the border town of Badagry on Thursday, I discovered that the area is large, but not properly manned by men of the preventive section of the Customs and Excise Department.

At Krake village, I saw people carrying loads across the border into Badagry, in Lagos State.

Interviewed, one of them told me that the loads were personal effects which they wanted to take to Lagos.

Further investigations showed that a major problem facing customs officials in their efforts to combat smuggling activities is that the Lagos State Government

has made it clear that anybody who brought in contraband, if not arrested at the border, must not be harassed by customs men in the markets.

A member of the National House of Assembly, Mr. Mike Ugwu, had recently called for the death penalty against anybody caught smuggling.

Meanwhile, the Department of Customs and Excise is undergoing a drastic re-organisation.

Minister of Finance, Mr. Victor Masi, has said that the re-organisation had become necessary because illegal importation of arms and contraband

had increased.

The minister also said that public criticisms of the department were justifiable, in view of the problems of corruption, indiscipline, inefficiency and lack of zeal that had continued to plague the organisation.

COMMODITY BOARDS RECORD INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PURCHASES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 32

[Text] **NIGERIA'S commodity boards increased their purchases of major agricultural products by 22.1 per cent in the first half of 1981, according to a Central Bank report on the nation's economy for the period.**

The report said that purchases by five commodity boards totalled 244,000 tonnes during the same period of 1980.

Comparative figures contained in the report showed that cocoa purchases increased from 28,000 in the first half of 1980 to 129,000 tonnes in the first half of 1981, followed by rubber from 10,000 to 14,000 tonnes and cotton from 77,000 to 81,000 tonnes respectively.

Purchase of groundnut and palm kernels, however, fell from 28,000 to 8,000 tonnes and from 102,000 to 66,000 tonnes respectively in the two periods under consideration.

The report further stated that to boost agricultural production, the Federal Government implemented 38 experimental projects on 44,039 hectares of land in the areas managed by six river basin development authorities in the first half of 1981.

Five other experimental projects, the report said, were in advanced stages of implementation.

The projects ranged from irrigation, crops and livestock to farming and poultry.

Other measures to boost agriculture included the

guarantee of 474 agricultural loans amounting to 14.7 million Naira in the first half of 1981 as against 318 loans totalling 15.9 million Naira guaranteed in the first half of 1980. (NAN).

LETTER SCORES U. S. FOOD POLICY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Letter by Abdulkareem Buba in the column "Your Views": "Stop Importing Rice"]

[Text] PLEASE allow me to caution the Federal Government on the danger and consequences behind the massive and ever-increasing importation of rice and other foodstuff from the super power countries more especially the U.S.A.

For any nation to achieve total political, and economic independence, it has to be able to sustain and feed its people. This will also enable the nation to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of its people. For the inherent danger behind the continued dependence on foreign foods will eventually draw the nation back to becoming a dependent nation.

The Federal Government with the cooperation of the state government ought to seriously and sincerely reactivate the implementation of the functional Green Revolution.

As a form of revolution in ensuring self-dependence, economic and agricultural development, as well as consolidating African brotherhood and solidarity, Nigeria should help other African countries take up and implement the gigantic Green Revolution.

It should be noted that U.S. and U.S.S.R. and others do use food as a weapon, more especially to the Third World in reviewing their foreign policies.

When President Reagan was to assume office, his then incoming Secretary for Agriculture, Mr. John Block advised him to use food as a foreign policy weapon.

Saying 'I think food is probably the greatest weapon we have over the next 20 years. The best way to use that food is to tie countries to us. They become dependent on us

As they become more dependant they are going to be far more reluctant to beset us.'

This revelation should be seen as a mark of caution by the developing countries of the world, more especially Nigeria.

FAULTY DESIGN OF REFINERY COSTS 12 MILLION NAIRA ANNUALLY

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

MORE than 12 million Naira is being spent annually to rectify a fault in the design of the Warri Oil Refinery, Senator Amadu Ali has disclosed.

He said at the Senate that the designers of the refinery did not take into consideration the presence of naphthenic, which was now damaging the pipes at the refinery, and was doing the same at the Kaduna refinery.

'After construction and commissioning, we find ourselves voting 12 million Naira every year to rectify this fault in the design', he remarked.

Senator Ali therefore stressed the need for the Federal Government to practise frugality in the area of capital estimate because the government lacked executive capacity.

He said since the country was laying infrastructure at this stage of its development, it tended to spend so much on contract for various projects.

Senator Ali observed that the technocrats in the federal ministry lacked the ability to design most of the projects and their engineers were contended with awarding consultancy jobs to engineering and architectural firms who dictated the cost of projects.

He said further that these firms submitted tenders with copious drawings and documents for engineers in the ministry to interpret and advise the chief executives on.

The senator said these 'rigmarolling' led to escalation in the cost of projects 'hence projects that cost 100 million Naira here can be executed for 20 million Naira elsewhere.'

He pointed out that the Sokoto Cement Factory had hardly taken off because the machinery imported was for a 'wet' process although the dry process was the correct one for that area.

Senator Ali added that in these instances, there were a galaxy of civil engineers and architects and chemical engineers 'earning their fees for advising us wrongly.'

RELATED REPORTAGE ON CLARIFICATION OF PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Left Has Chance To Seize Majority

Saint Denis TEMOIGNAGES in French 16-17 Jan 82 pp 12-13

[Report on 15 January press conference of Paul Verges]

[Text] At his press conference yesterday, our comrade Paul Verges outlined the political situation in Reunion, a situation that is changing rapidly. Verges took up the essential aspects of the situation. We are presenting them to you so that every reader and especially, every member, will be equipped to explain the situation to the workers. This should also enable us to face the battle of the cantonal elections with great confidence in the future.

Only 5 days ago, the right thought it could declare a victory and boast of having made the government "back down" because, it said, there will be cantonal elections in March.

But the news announced by our newspaper yesterday came like a bolt out of the blue and spread like lightning throughout the island: The proportional elections for the single assembly will be held in 1983.

The president of the republic has said that the holding of the cantonal elections does not bring the presidential program into question. That program, and point 58 in particular, which involves Reunion, will be applied in keeping with the majority will of the people of France and the people of the overseas departments and territories, as expressed on 10 May.

This decision, announced by the representative of the republic, who is at the same time the guardian of the constitution, is now an element that considerably clarifies the political debate in our country.

Henceforth, it is a matter of knowing whether the right, headed by the extremists, will continue to challenge and insult, no longer only Minister Emmanuelli, but the president of the republic as well.

Henceforth, it is clear to everyone: Either one is for or against the president's program -- that is, point 58 concerning Reunion.

"That decision has cut short all speculation: We shall have the single assembly. We shall have proportional representation and in that single assembly elected by proportional voting, the left will win out over the right and that will be the end of the undivided reign of the right," Paul Verges emphatically stated yesterday.

This clear prospect should strengthen communists and all democrats in the coming election battle: the cantonal elections.

The way is now clear for the left, for its determined march to power in Reunion next year.

Verges expressed our confidence in the future yesterday: "We believe that they are the first blow (the cantonal elections) struck on the political scene. It will mean a failure of the right in a rendez-vous it has sought itself and loudly proclaimed. The second blow will be the municipal elections in March 1983 and the third will be the election of the single assembly by proportional representation.

"From that moment on, the curtain will be drawn and we shall truly be able to begin the great development policy that all Reunionese are waiting for," he said.

The left certainly has good chances to win the election battle in March, but there is a necessary condition: the union of leftist forces, the union of communists and socialists.

How is this union to be brought about today with the type of voting to be used in the cantonal elections? There are not 36 different ways to do it. There is but one: automatic desistance.

The Reunionese Communist Party will have candidates in the 18 cantons. It is the democratic interplay of voting and each one will go into the battle with his own program.

Verges said yesterday: "We are announcing here and now that in the 18 cantons, wherever there are socialist candidates, the communist candidate will automatically withdraw. We hope that this withdrawal will be mutual and if our partners on the left agree, this desistance will be an active desistance."

This means that we are willing, if a socialist candidate is ahead on the first ballot, not only to ask the communist voters to vote for the socialist candidate, who has then become the leftist candidate, but to wage the campaign alongside that candidate.

Verges reminded us of what was done in the presidential election in France, in which only recently, socialist Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy and communist Minister Charles Fiterman held a meeting for the leftist candidate against Peyrefitte, candidate of the right.

He strongly hopes that this withdrawal will be mutual -- that is, that the Socialist Party will also apply the principle of desistance.

Concerning this rule of desistance, Verges emphasized that we must at all costs learn the lesson of June 1981, when Daniel Cadet (then the socialist candidate) refused to withdraw and now boasts of having brought about the defeat of the communist candidate against reactionary candidate Jean Fontaine.

Open Action To Ensure Democracy

Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 16-17 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "In Broad Daylight"]

[Text] "The left will be in power in France for a very long time." This phrase, pronounced by Paul Verges Tuesday evening at the assembly of the Saint-Pierre communist section, expresses the basis of our party line since the victory of 10 May. Contrary to what some short-sighted politicians think, this line is in no way a "tactical maneuver," but rather, stems from a far-reaching strategic choice. The left, in power for a long period of history, will create the general conditions for change and development, provided that the Reunionese people get themselves together and bring about change in all fields in Reunion themselves.

However, it is obvious that this wide-ranging mobilization of the country's live forces on behalf of change will have to have an effect on our own party.

First of all, the Reunionese Communist Party no longer has to face a threat to its very existence: No more of Michel Debre's proposals of the 1960's of banning the PCR, of sending its leaders into exile, which was at the root of his famous order. No more of the limitations of a semi-police regime and the constant arbitrary rule we were forced to endure. This repression naturally created a feeling of cohesion and a fighting spirit within the party, a feeling and spirit that manifested themselves in countless struggles and tests, as when Paul Verges was forced underground, but they also made the party excessively withdrawn.

These new conditions must therefore lead all members to engage in their activities more openly, and not only their activities of explanation, but their entire lives.

The central task of Reunionese communists is to build the new Reunion, but that cannot be done in secrecy. Rather, it must be done in broad daylight, with all the other progressive men and women living in Reunion.

This also presumes that the members of the Reunionese Communist Party will be much more thoroughly integrated into Reunionese society so that society may come to see the party as a spokesman for its many interests and hopes.

Our party must show that it has nothing to hide. It must show what the life of a democratic party is. Our section assemblies have nothing in common with the limited communal assemblies to which the parties of the right have accustomed us.

As a result of the change, there is no longer anything to fear from being known as communists. Less than ever is one "tainted" when one is a member of the Reunionese Communist Party and more than ever, it is one's right to be an active communist

on the job, in one's office, in one's neighborhood. Being a communist is a great responsibility to be shouldered in broad daylight.

These new prospects will enable democracy to function better in the party. Discussion must be fostered among the rank and file. Rank-and-file experience must be better integrated by leaders into all levels. The Reunionese Communist Party must not be made up of 10,000 members, but of 10,000 active, lucid, responsible militants.

There can be no development without democracy and there can be no democracy without parties working democratically and in the open.

11,464

CSO: 4719/524

BRIEFS

PARLIAMENTARY DEFENSE MISSION--A delegation of deputies belonging to the National Defense Committee arrived on the island yesterday. The delegation, headed by Darinot (PS, Manche), includes five other deputies: Goulet (RPR, Orne), Istace (PS, Ardennes), Bouvard (UDF, Morbihan), Robin (PS, Ain), and Dessin (PS, Somme). The group is accompanied by Rottner, National Assembly administrator, and Captain Galloy, military attache to the delegation. At 1700 hours yesterday, the delegation was received by Prefect Michel Levallois. Early this morning, the members of the mission flew over the island by helicopter in order to see the geographical terrain and also to view the military facilities. There will later be a presentation by the Armed Forces to the staff. A visit to the Saint-Louis and Saint-Andre sites will be made by the SMA [expansion unknown] this afternoon. On Friday morning, the delegation will tour the 2d RPIMA [Naval Infantry Paratrooper Regiment] in Saint-Pierre and the naval unit at the port in the afternoon. On Saturday, the members of the National Defense Committee will meet with our country's elected officials. Following a stay in Mauritius on 24-25 January, they will return to Paris on 26 January, but after first visiting Air Base 181 at Gillot. [Text] [Saint Denis TMOIGNAGES in French 21 Jan 82 p 5] 11,464

CSO: 4719/524

RESULTS OF DIOUF'S VISIT TO EEC NOTED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3365, 1 Feb 82 p 295

[Article by Shada Islam]

[Text]

THE CONFEDERATION of Senegal and The Gambia and the future of Senegal's political and economic links with the ten member European Community dominated the recent discussions in Brussels, between President Abdou Diouf of Senegal and Mr. Edgar Pisani, European Commissioner for Development Policy.

Speaking at a press conference after his first official visit to the EEC headquarters, President Diouf said that the "confederation of Senegambia will enter into force on February 1, 1982." He added that the pact setting up the confederation would have to be completed by a series of "applications protocols" which were being elaborated by the Senegalese and the Gambian governments and would allow the confederation to become "effectively operational" as quickly as possible.

Asked about opposition to the merger in both Senegal and The Gambia, the President replied that while not all people in both countries were happy about the merger, the "immense majority" of the citizens of both states had approved the creation of Senegambia. The division of a people who shared a "common destiny" was the result of colonisation, said the President. The "artificial separation" of the people was now coming to a natural end, he added.

President Diouf also threw some light on Senegal's internal political and economic situation. National elections would take place in "February or March 1983" and Senegal's internal political situation was "healthy" said the President (see also page 339). Senegal was a multi-party democracy

and he would ensure that the elections took place "in a democratic manner".

Senegal's economic performance in 1982 would be better than in the previous year, Diouf told journalists, indicating that harvests were expected to be good and that the "beginnings of economic recovery" could be seen. He added that the programme of economic rigour and austerity would, however, have to continue. There were indications, the Senegalese leader said, that his country could become an oil-producing country in the coming years.

Discussions in Brussels between the President and Commissioner Pisani also covered the future of the Lomé Convention which will be renewed by the EEC and the ACP states in 1984.

While Mr. Pisani is deeply committed to reinforcing the EEC's links with Third World, and particularly African, countries, it is still not clear whether he favours a simple five-year extension of the current Lomé Convention, or whether he would like to introduce certain far-reaching changes in the links between the two regions.

Experts at the EEC Commission have begun to look at the different options available to the EEC in its economic links with the Third World nations. Pisani himself has undertaken a series of meetings with senior ACP representatives to analyse the functioning of the Lomé agreements and to consider future possibilities of action. His recent discussions with the Senegalese leader are believed to have focused on just this issue.

Questioned about the improvements he would like to see introduced into "Lomé III", President Diouf mentioned the need for more funds for the Convention's system for the stabilisation of ACP export earnings, also known as Stabex. He noted that Senegal had received only 48 per cent of its compensation requirements in 1981, the year Stabex money was seen to be insufficient to meet the commodity crisis facing a number of African, especially West African, states.

President Diouf also indicated that he would like to have more "permanent links" with the EEC and perhaps do away with the need to renegotiate the entire Convention every five years.

While he was in Brussels, President Diouf also signed three financing decisions covering EEC aid for development projects in Senegal. Under the first decision, Senegal is to receive 5.5m. ecu in EEC aid for the Kedougu-Saraya road. The second decision includes 1m. ecu in EEC assistance for a trade promotion programme aimed at developing and diversifying Senegalese exports to the EEC, and the third EEC-financed project provides for 4.6m. ecu to assist an intensive cereal production scheme in Eastern Senegal.

The President and Mr. Edgar Pisani also signed a new fisheries agreement between Senegal and the EEC. The two-year agreement authorises Greek, French and Italian boats to fish in Senegalese waters, on payment of "financial compensation" to the Senegalese Government. /

CSO: 4700/685

DETAILS ON NEW POWER GENERATOR GIVEN

Satisfies Mahe's Needs

Victoria NATION in English 26 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

A new electricity generator to help satisfy Mahé's growing needs over the next two years will be commissioned today by Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister for Planning and Development.

This will be the New Port power station's fifth and largest generator and is expected to be followed by two more after 1983.

Also to be inaugurated this afternoon is an extension to the power station itself which will eventually house the sixth and seventh machines too.

"The new generator will allow the Seychelles Electricity Corporation to meet the projected national demand for electricity until the end of 1983", the SEC General Manager Jim Romanos said yesterday. The extra power would also allow the Corporation to extend its services throughout Mahé, he added.

Still, with about 600 new

consumers being connected every year due to the country's extensive housing programme, new generators will be needed after next year.

With a capacity of 5,000 kilowatts, the new generator is twice as big and powerful as the largest of the existing ones. It was installed and will be run by Seychellois.

The project, the first independent one by the SEC, was financed by the Commonwealth Development Corporation for about R18 million.

The sum also covered a million-litre fuel oil tank. This will store a month's supply of the oil which will be used by all generators in the future after conversion from diesel. About a million rupees saved on the project will be used in the fuel oil conversion.

The extension to the power station to house the new and planned generators was financed out of the 1977 Seychelles-United Kingdom loan.

Government Energy Policy

Victoria NATION in English 27 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text] Government policy is to provide a full infrastructure to support and promote all sectors of Seychelles' social and economic growth, said Minister Maxime Ferrari as he inaugurated the country's largest electricity generator yesterday.

With the sound of the New Port power station machinery behind him, the Minister of Planning and Development said electricity was one of the main elements of that infrastructure on which the national development plan was based.

The continued extension of electricity services, he said, would encourage the expansion of commercial and industrial activities, and also help to improve the standard of living of all Seychellois by making housing, education, health services and agriculture easier to develop.

The project is the first major capital one by the Seychelles Electricity Corporation, a parastatal formed in 1980 to take over electricity operations from the Department of Works of the Planning and Development Ministry. The project, also one of the largest single-purpose capital schemes ever in Seychelles, was completed within the budgeted cost and on schedule.

This "very valuable and essential step in our economic and technological progress", said Dr. Ferrari, would allow electricity supplies to be extended and improved throughout Mahé, with special benefit to the tourism industry where two large hotels would be opened this year.

The new generator will also boost the electricity corporation's continuing rural and urban electrification projects. These will in turn, undoubtedly continue to encourage agricultural development in this Year of Agriculture in Seychelles.

At the end of his speech, Dr. Ferrari pressed a button to symbolically start the generator — it was already running — turning on a dial

which showed the machine's power load at 4.7 megawatts.

At the start of the ceremony just outside the power station, the Chairman of the SEC board of directors, Mr. Robert Grandcourt, announced the Corporation's satisfaction with the great technical skill of the Seychellois engineers who installed the modern equipment.

The five megawatt Meerless generator was bought with a R18 million loan — one of the largest ever for a single project here — from the Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC). The generator is the first 12 cylinder V-type engine used here and has an 11,000 volt — 5,100 kilowatt alternator. It is twice as big and powerful as the largest of the four other generators at the New Port power

station.

To house it, the CDC loan also paid for an enlargement of the engine hall by 60 per cent. This will also hold two more similar-sized generators in the future.

The project also included an extension of the power station control room by half and the building of a new electrical workshop, an office, a lecture room and a million-litre fuel oil tank.

The foundation pilings for the extensions were paid for out of a 1977 United Kingdom loan. The total project cost R 23 million.

Among the guests at the ceremony were Mr. Alistair Boyd, the Regional Controller of the CDC for East Africa, and Mr Eric Young, the British High Commissioner.

JAPANESE AID FOR PRASLIN WATER PROJECT SOUGHT

Victoria NATION in English 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

TECHNICAL talks on proposed Japanese co-operation in a Praslin water supply project reached a successful conclusion yesterday with the signing of a joint preliminary report at Unity House.

Japan is considering paying for the piping for the water project.

The signing between Planning and Development Principal Secretary Robert Grandcourt and senior Japanese Foreign Affairs official, Yasuyoshi Komizo, is the first stage in the negotiations. The report, compiled after talks between a five-strong Japanese design mission led by Mr. Komizo and Seychelles Government and Seychelles Water Authority officials, has to go to the Japanese Government before final agreement can be reached.

The Japanese team, which arrived here last Saturday, includes Miss Yuriiko Suzuki, also of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Manabu Aiba of the Japanese International Co-operation Agency and Mr. Hirohasu Yoda and Mr. Ha-

jime Sakurai, two water supply engineers.

During a courtesy call on Planning and Development Minister, Dr. Maxime Ferrari last Saturday, Mr. Komizo expressed the Japanese Government's concern over the recent mercenary attack against Seychelles. He added that he was very impressed with the speedy efforts made by the Seychelles Government to remedy the situation.

Last Sunday the Japanese team made site visits to Praslin with officials from the Seychelles Water Authority and the Ministry for Planning and Development. This will be followed by another visit by the Japanese water engineers to look into plans for the laying of pipes and fittings. The mission also visited the site at Plaine Hollandaise in the middle of Praslin where a dam is proposed to be built.

The two foreign Affairs officials leave today but the rest of the mission will remain until mid-February to continue the evaluation.

COST OF MERCENARY ATTACK DAMAGES REPORTED

Victoria NATION in English 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

AS A result of the unprovoked attack on the Republic by mercenaries last November, Seychelles stands to lose at least R109.3 million, or 13 per cent of its gross domestic product, says a Government paper released yesterday.

Compiled by the economists of the Ministry of Planning and Development, the document describes this figure as probably conservative since it is still too early to judge the long-term effects of the attack.

Not only had the economy needed to mobilise significant financial, human and technical resources to repair the airport, said the Government paper, but also it would lose substantial revenue as a result of a drop in tourist numbers caused by the attack.

The attack came at a time

when the decline in the tourism industry was being arrested after two bad years in 1980 and 1981 when, because of adverse trends in the world economy, the industry suffered a major setback.

But from November 1981, with increasing investment in publicity and improved local facilities, there were encouraging signs that the industry was reviving. Despite the full hotels over the New Year, December saw record cancellations.

The loss of tourism income, which is about 30 per cent of the GDP in direct terms, in December 1981 was estimated at R13 million and the projected loss for this year is R53 million, said the paper.

Adding on the multiplier effect of that loss — that is the adverse effect of the loss on other sectors of the economy — the Ministry of Planning and Development calcu-

lated that the economy would lose another R35 million, giving a total loss to the economy of R101 million. To this should be added the cost of repairing the airport, estimated at R8.3 million.

The cost of the mercenary attack to the economy was, therefore, R109.3 million or US \$17.6 million, but, the paper warns, this figure is probably conservative and the total cost will most likely exceed R124 million (US \$20 million).

"It is still too early to judge the long-term effects of that attack, but there is no doubt that it will take a long time for the economy to recover from this vicious attack," the Government paper said.

The document stressed that the figures given did not account for non-quantifiable and equally important losses which could not be overlooked.

GOVERNMENT EMPHASIS ON AGRICULTURE REPORTED

President's Speech

Victoria NATION in English 21 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

"WE ALL know that our land and our sea are our principal resources. Nothing can replace them . . . If we do not develop our agriculture and our fishing, our children will become paupers."

Thus was 1982 launched as the Year of Agriculture by President Albert René yesterday afternoon. The occasion was the start of a series of open talks between the public and private sectors on agriculture and food production.

Addressing an audience of about 60 in the Maison du Peuple conference room, Mr. René started by saying that the time had come for less talk and more action.

The time had come, he said, to put into practice the ideas that had emerged from

years of concern about the slow and difficult progress of agriculture in a country that could not feed itself.

It was on the development and produce of the land and sea that the future of the nation would be based, he explained. While tourism would remain important to the economy, it contributed little to Seychelles as long as visitors were fed imported food.

"Only by producing as much food as possible to sell to tourists through the hotels can any real good come out of the tourism industry for this country," he said.

This year had been declared the Year of Agriculture not through the habit of dedicating each year to one cause or another, but be-

cause everyone had to make sure that 1982 would see the agricultural revolution take off

To be sure in 1982 alone the country would not be able to produce all the food it wanted. But the Government, the agricultural parastatals and private farmers would study and analyse the problem together, through the series of open talks, and decide the best direction to take for a joint productive effort.

The Government had spent much time and money in research, the President said, but as yet this wealth of knowledge had not been properly spread among the people for their maximum benefit.

For years, successive Governments had urged the people to produce more food while at the same time ignoring the main difficulties involved. It would be the job of all those taking part in the talks, Mr. René said, to find together the best ways the country could ensure that farmers planted in the right conditions; that all those who wanted to plant were given the opportunity and land to do so; and that all those who had the land but refused to plant would have, in one way or another, to pass that land on to those who wished to plant.

Calling for concrete decisions and proposals to resolve these problems, the President advised that a national structure be planned, involving such agricultural parastatals as Seycom and NAIL. This would allow locally produced food to be sold, distributed or preserved without the farmer having to take precious time off from his land.

The structure would have to ensure a regular supply of food throughout the year, in the bad as well as the good planting season. This, in turn, would ensure a steady income for planters.

"When we have finished these talks and have discovered how all these things should be integrated, how they should work to benefit us all, no-one will be allowed to sabotage it."

Mr. René then promised the Government's full backing once it was presented with a clear picture of how all the Seychellois concerned with agriculture would work together. Unity was essential, he stressed, because if everyone went his own way or undercut others for personal gain, agriculture in Seychelles would never be developed.

If agriculture was not developed, it would be the generations to come that would suffer. "We have no other choice," he said.

Self-Sufficiency Sought

Victoria NATION in English 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

SEYCHELLES' agriculturalists got down to serious talk on the future of the sector on Wednesday with a warning from a former agriculture minister of the grave danger of feeding a nation on imports.

"A people that cannot feed itself, especially in this century, is doomed to die eventually," said Dr. Maxime Ferrari, now the Minister for Planning and Development. Minutes earlier President Albert René, launching talks between the public and private sectors on the planning and implementation of agricultural policies, had declared 1982 the Year of Agriculture.

"A people has to work to feed itself," said Dr. Ferrari urging every one to action. National progress, he continued, should be based on agricultural development. "If we do not develop agriculture together, if we do not develop it according to a plan, if we do not develop it with motivation, we will not develop our country."

MAXIMUM USE

Admitting that Seychelles did not have much land, Dr. Ferrari said that it was fortunate in that it did not have a large population either. The part of the land best suited to agriculture would have to

be chosen and plans drawn up for it to be put to maximum use.

Unfortunately, the Planning and Development Minister continued, Seychelles had come to depend nearly entirely on a foreign food as the basic ingredient of its diet — rice. This was all the more worrying as the country could produce many other substitutes such as breadfruit, cassava, sweet potatoes, yams and coconuts.

Recalling his time as an agriculture minister, Dr. Ferrari said that he had been advised by a team of Chinese

experts that it would not be economical for Seychelles to attempt to grow some of its own rice.

Laying guidelines for the discussions that followed, Mr. Emmanuel Faure, the Chief Economist in the Ministry for Planning and Development, outlined to the delegates the sort of advice the Government was seeking in planning the course of the agricultural revolution.

Seychelles he said, had about 70 large scale farmers, 650 small farmers and around 4,500 people doing some part-time agriculture. Of the 444 square kilometres (171 square miles) of land, 20 per cent had been calculated to be suitable for cultivation. This figure was, however, open to revision, Mr. Faure said.

The present general objectives of the Government in agriculture were: 1) to feed the people, 2) to create employment, 3) to reduce imports, 4) to raise farmers' standards of living and 5) to develop all islands and those properties not being developed.

The Government, Mr. Faure said, was seeking the views of all concerned as to how best to realise these objectives. At present Seychelles produced only about 20 per cent of the food it needed and the more this was raised the more money would be saved for other sectors of development, he said.

Sadeco Role

Victoria NATION in English 23 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

1982 is to be a year of all round development and consolidation for the agricultural parastatal, Sadeco, as it gets ready for a leading role in the agricultural revolution.

With five farms on Mahé and Praslin, tea estates and a cinnamon kiln, the Seychelles Agricultural Development Company is the country's largest agricultural concern. As such, agrees its Managing Director, Maxime Delpech, it will obviously be expected to set the pace in the Year of Agriculture and the much longer agricultural revolution.

"Given the size of this concern, which is still growing, Sadeco expects to be a sort of starting point for the policies and decisions of the agricultural revolution", Mr. Delpech said yesterday. "We will be the example for others to

follow. If Sadeco, as the agricultural parastatal, does not accomplish the aims of the national plan being drawn up, it will probably discourage others from following."

So special attention will have to be paid by everyone, from managers to field hands, to improve production through more efficient organisation and better co-operation. More workers will have to be employed and root crops as a rice substitute and fruits for canning will be high on the production list.

The list of Sadeco's plans for this year is long and varied. The infrastructure for the Ma Constance/Hangard farm will be completed. Main emphasis will be on a main access road and other feeder roads. Two hectares of vanilla will also be planted on the farm.

[Editorial]

[Text]

PRESIDENT René has dedicated this year to agriculture, heralding an all out effort by the country to grow enough food to feed itself. In short Mr René has called for an agricultural revolution.

As we end this first month of January we realise that we have, as the President said, no time to

waste in too much talk and too little action.

The people of Seychelles must act together if our country is to continue to grow economically.

We must match every destructive act of our enemies with renewed determination and effort to succeed.

We have been talking

about self-sufficiency in food for far too long. The time has come for us to produce. We must either deliver the goods or quit.

This means that in the course of 1982 we must all aim to produce more food.

This in turn needs an infrastructure that will encourage, as well as enable, our people to produce

more.

We must also consume more of what we produce ourselves so as to import less food.

To produce we need to have the means of production — labour, capital, land, equipment.

We need boats to fish, land on which to grow and rear animals, and people who are willing to do these things.

All these ingredients required to make us produce must be organised.

Such people must be given the necessary financial and technical assistance.

We can never produce if fishermen have no boats or if farmers have no land or have land with no water on it.

We will achieve nothing no matter how much we beg the boatless fisherman

or the landless farmer to work hard!

It is the country's hope therefore that during the open talks on agriculture that started this week, serious consideration will be given to these problems and that afterwards practical and positive steps will be taken to resolve them.

Now is not the time any more for empty talk. We have to act with energy and decision.

Role of Parastatals

Victoria NATION in English 26 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Ronnie Juneau: "The Struggle to Feed Ourselves"]

[Text]

THE SMOOTH running and integration of parastatals is vital for success.

If the agricultural revolution is to succeed, if the country is to overcome the many pitfalls any nation struggling to feed itself has to face, a complete unity of purpose and an understanding of each other's roles is necessary from all concerned.

The private sector will have to co-operate with the Government and the growing — in importance and production as well as size — parastatal organisations will have to join hands in a national network. This will ensure a smooth flow of food from the soil and the sea to the people one way, and a fair

financial return from the consumers to the producers the other way.

President Albert René, a kingpin in the movement to set up parastatals, hit the nail squarely on the head in his budget speech. He referred to a "total development concept" whereby a parastatal should not be taken in isolation but, together with other such bodies, as part of a national and all-encompassing development strategy.

"If we see Seychelles in terms of only islands", the President explained "then we will have a narrower concept than if we see it as land and sea. If we add to this by thinking that we must feed ourselves first before we start

importing and that we must export products, then we have an advantage over other countries and a total concept".

Narrow this explanation down to the agricultural sector and we see how crucial it is for such parastatals as the Seychelles National Commodity Company, (Seycom), National Agro-Industries, (NAIL), the Fishing Development Company, (FDC), the

"WE MUST FEED OURSELVES FIRST BEFORE WE START IMPORTING"

Seychelles Agricultural Development Company, (Sadeco), the Islands Development Company, (IDC), Air Sey-

chelles, Boat Builders and the Development Bank of Seychelles to work together towards the common aim.

Seycom's Marketing Division will co-ordinate the collection and distribution of all vegetables, fruit, perishable products, export products and fish from Sadeco, IDC, FDC and private concerns. It specialises in collection and distribution but does not get involved in growing or harvesting.

The Marketing Division will distribute for daily consumption and the daily surplus will be exported or sent for processing by NAIL.

In the case of the outer islands, Air Seychelles and boats made by Boat Builders will transport produce to and from Mahé.

NAIL will can or freeze the surplus products not exported and provide temporary storage for times of excess or insufficient production.

The Trading Division of Seycom has dual responsibility. It is the sole importer of certain basic commodities important to the daily lives of our people and which affect the cost of living. The Trading Division also imports certain commodities, such as canned vegetables, canned fruits and juices, that will be replaced, as the agricultural revolution progresses, as much as possible with items processed by NIAL.

Agro-Industries will not market its products. So, up to now, we have seen Seycom as the link between growers

**"WE MUST NEVER LOSE
SIGHT OF THE ROLE WE
HAVE TO PLAY"**

and consumers providing an import substitution programme in between.

Seycom's Export Division, which will be expanded this year, will search for export markets for our surpluses and exotics. It should come into full operation during 1982, as the import substitution and the development of export markets will favourably influence the country's balance of payments and trade positions.

The Fish Processing sector of Seycom will receive the fish from the FDC and other fishermen. It will supply the daily market with fresh or processed fish and accumulate the rest to feed ourselves during the bad season. Any surplus will be passed on to NAIL.

Canned fish will, in turn, be passed on to the Seycom Export Division. In the case of fresh fish for export, it will be passed direct to the Export Division from FDC.

Naturally, if all this is to succeed there must be a clear understanding, not only in the agricultural sector but in the Government and country as a whole, of the way parastatals should work, both as

commercial ventures and as indirect weapons of the Government in carrying out the policies of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

Again President René's budget speech is a clear guide. While this article is particularly concerned with the agricultural revolution, what Mr. René explained to the country in this speech is how the general relationship between parastatals and the Government should be if they are to succeed in their roles in national development.

There is a clear line of demarcation between government ministries and departments and parastatals, Mr. René said. Ministries determine Government policies and ensure that they are enforced. The policies made apply equally to parastatals and private businessmen and companies.

Ministries should not interfere in the daily running of parastatals. The objectives of the Government are defined by the Government and hand-

ed over to parastatals for efficient realisation. These companies set neither political nor economic objectives; that is the prerogative of the Government.

Parastatals are organised to carry out predetermined standards to ensure that objectives are being achieved. Everyone concerned must do his job and perform his role according to the plan and not play someone else's role or do someone else's job.

"This is essential if the end is to be reached," President René stressed. "Each one of us has a role to play in achieving common objectives and we must understand what this role is and never lose sight of it."

Tough it is only through supervision and feed-back that it can be assessed whether the parastatals are still on course or not, supervision does not mean interference. The Government should supervise the activities of parastatal organisations but not interfere with the performance of management in arriving at objectives.

CREOLE MOTHER TONGUE TO BE GIVEN ITS TRUE VALUE

Victoria NATION in English 16 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

IT WAS on a note of great satisfaction at having managed to train a group of Creole-teaching pioneers that the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel, yesterday morning presented certificates to some 60 Primary 1 teachers and reserves.

Recalling the great progress made since Liberation under the leadership of President France Albert René, Mr. Michel said one of the boldest decisions ever taken was to make the Creole language the first national language of the country and to use it as the medium of ba-

sic instruction in schools.

HISTORIC DATE

"Today is another historic date", he said, "because for the first time Seychellois children will learn and write in their own language — our first national language, our mother tongue."

The Minister explained that the SPPF Congress based its decision to make Creole the first language and to use it as a medium of instruction during the first school years, on studies made by researchers that show that children learn better if they are first taught in their own language.

"Congress took that decision in 1981 because it was clear that if we continued to use languages which our children did not understand as the medium of instruction in the first years at school, half of them would continue to emerge at the end without knowing how to read English or French".

Confident

Mr. Michel said he was confident that with good work from teachers and the backing of parents, children would be motivated and would soon be able to read in Creole and then move on to English and French.

"Then they will be able to master other subjects much better than some of the past children who were simply not interested because they could not understand what it was all about.

"We can't really blame them for this", Mr. Michel pointed out, "because it was the education system we inherited which was at fault".

The new principle being adopted, he said, was one way of removing all obstacles to learning in front of all children, and thus it would provide the necessary opportunity for them to develop all their ability.

MOTIVATED

Reminding the graduating teachers that they must be motivated in their work, the Minister said: "You must never forget that the future of our children, and thus the future of the country depends a lot on how we train our youth. Parents have entrusted the education of their children to us and we have no right to betray that trust".

The Minister ended his address by reminding the tea-

chers of the past status of Creole, when it was not considered as a language.

"We all know that a country's identity is manifested through its language; we all know that our language is an integral part of the authentic culture of the Seychellois people. Therefore we must be proud that we are among the first chosen to give the Creole language its true value.

PROGRAMME

One of the organisers of the course, Mrs. Marie-Thé-sèse Choppy, giving an account of how the course was run and the subjects covered, said the teachers discussed the methods of instructing Creole in schools and examined the programme which had been prepared by the National Institute of Pedagogy. This included environmental studies, hygiene, science, oral expression and literacy.

Mrs. Choppy said that if everything went according to plans, at the end of the first year at school, children should be able to read in Creole, and with the help of visual aids which children

were familiar with the work of teachers would be facilitated.

STRIKING

The Creole teaching aids prepared by the course teachers, the Institute of Pedagogy and the Ministry's graphic artists were shown to the public after the graduation ceremony and, according to several people who visited the show, it was one of the most striking, particularly as it is the first time that teaching aids are prepared in Creole.

The work include books with clear drawing of common things, games, stories, numbers, letters and other first year material, all illustrated with drawings and photographs of things that a Seychellois child sees around him almost everyday.

"It's as good as, if not better than, the English and French teaching aids we have been using so far", the Minister Michel was heard to comment.

The exhibition was kept open during the afternoon yesterday.

BIGGEST COCONUT SCHEME LAUNCHED

Victoria NATION in English 27 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

THE largest of five pilot schemes aimed at boosting Seychelles' coconut yield was launched yesterday at Barbarons, when Agriculture Minister Matthew Servina planted a hybrid seedling.

Eight hundred ten-month-old trees are being planted on 10 hectares near Barbarons Beach Hotel and should start bearing in three-and-a-half years.

Already 500 seedlings have been planted on 2.4 hectares of Anse aux Pins' La Plaine Estate and another batch on 10 hectares of Coetivy island. Four hectares of Amitié, Praslin, and a hectare of L'Union Estate, La Digue, will also be planted with the seedlings.

Apart from being the largest of the projects, said Mi-

nister Servina, the Barbarons scheme is also the only one on mountain soil. All the other projects are on flat and sandy coastal soils.

Mr. Servina said he was optimistic that the hybrids would turn out to be as productive as they were said to be, and noted that successful results would be a valuable boost in the promotion of copra, Seychelles' leading export.

The first of the hybrids, from Benin, were planted on a half-hectare plot by the sea together with four local types of coconut trees for comparison. When the hybrids were planted, the local plants were already five to ten months older, but Chief Agricultural Research Officer Clifford Adam said yesterday that the hybrids were doing

much better.

The hybrid is a cross between the Malayan Yellow Dwarf (Ti Koko Rouz) grown here and the West African Ta'l which is somewhat similar to our own Tall variety.

Compared with the local Tall, the present mainstay of Seychelles' copra industry, the hybrid starts bearing three years earlier, produces four times as much fruit, and bears bigger thicker-fleshed coconuts which, since the plant is a dwarf for the first 15 to 20 years, can be picked without climbing.

Helping Seychelles in this project is the Institut de Recherche pour les Huiles et Oléagineux of Abidjan, Ivory Coast, and the French government, which paid for the freight of 18,000 nuts from the Ivory Coast.

KOREAN MAIZE EXPERTS LEAVE AFTER SATISFACTORY YEAR

Victoria NATION in English 23 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ronnie Jumeau]

[Text] Two Korean maize experts leave Seychelles this Sunday after helping increase Coetivy Island's maize yield nearly three times in one year.

Despite difficulties with the island's sandy soil and lack of water, the advisers, working together with the island's management and agricultural workers, increased the maize harvest from 0.8 tonnes per hectare to two tonnes in a series of trials.

While the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's soils produce six tonnes of maize per hectare, the sandy soil of Coetivy had to be carefully watered and fertilized to produce a third of that. Still, everyone concerned, including the Islands Development Company (IDC) management, have expressed satisfaction with what has been done in just a year.

The leader of the three-man team, which includes an interpreter, is Mr. Ryang Sung Mo, an all-round expert who also specialises in irrigation. The other adviser

is Mr. Bang Hyan Tea, a specialist in fertilizers, and the interpreter is Mr. Kim Sang Min. All are from the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Pyongyang. The two advisers work in agricultural co-operatives back home.

Work started on Coetivy last February, Mr. Ryang told Seychelles Agence Presse, when half a hectare of land was cleared for trials with 12 varieties of maize supplied by the IDC. The IDC is develop-

ing a number of outlying islands including the 917-hectare Coetivy. The island is approximately 290 kilometres south of Mahé.

After three trials, three varieties were chosen for planting in the coral soils of the outer islands, with the yield increasing with each harvest.

This being the first time any of the Korean farmers had worked in such tropical island conditions, the first trial was spent getting used to the climate and soil.

PR SIDENT'S ADVICE

Considering that the main problem was the lack of water, the advisers were specially thankful for the help and advice extended by President Albert René, who never missed discussing the progress of the project with the Koreans during his several visits to the islands.

Through Mr. René's personal intervention, a water tank, a pump and the necessary piping was acquired. Though the problem has not yet been

entirely overcome, the digging of wells has also helped considerably. The more this problem is solved and the richer the soil is made, the better the harvest, said Mr. Ryang.

Some of the maize — at least three harvests a year can be expected — is brought to Mahé but only after satisfying the island's needs for animal feed. The Government is relying a lot on maize replacing, to some extent, expensive imported feed.

Very pleased with their stay on Coetivy, by general agreement one of the country's most beautiful islands, the Korean advisers said that

they would always remember the Seychellois as a people dedicated to developing their islands and who worked hard to achieve this. They were especially grateful for the personal interest President René took in their project and welfare.

The IDC General Manager, Joe Belmont, commented that the company was very satisfied with the quality of the technical assistance given. It would allow the country, he said, to move at greater speed in its agricultural development and had developed maize cultivation to a stage where it could spread successfully to other islands

CSO: 4700/674

SEYCHELLES

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN RICE--The Australian High Commission have asked us to point out that the recent gift of rice to Seychelles by the Australian government was 690 tonnes and not 5,000 tonnes as they previously announced. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 23 Jan 82 p 2]

CSO: 4700/674

OBSERVANCE HIGHLIGHTS ROLE OF MASS MEDIA

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 6

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The occasion of the ninth anniversary of XIDDIGTA OKTOOBAR and Mass Media Day was observed at the National Theatre here tonight.

Speaking at the ceremony, the Assistant Minister of Information and National Guidance, Jaalle Khalif Muse Samatar said that the business of Journalism is so critical that how to handle it in line with the people's political, economic and social consciousness needs greater awareness and determination.

Jaalle Khalif spoke in depth about the achievements of the Ministry as

well as its autonomous agencies.

«What have we fulfilled? What is not fulfilled? What are the hindrances?» he asked.

On the Ministry's role in nation-building, the Assistant Minister described it as very honourable, underlining that it was the mouthpiece of the people during the revolutionary era.

Jaalle Khalif stressed that cooperation between the Ministry's departments and its autonomous agencies is a prerequisite in attaining the revolution's objective towards the improvement of the people's lives.

CSO: 4700/683

SOMALI, AUSTRIAN PRESIDENTS EXCHANGE MESSAGES

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Text]

MOGADISHU, Thursday — The General Secretary of the SRSP, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, received yesterday a message of thanks from H.E. Mr. Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, President of the Republic of Austria.

The message was in response to one sent to him earlier by the Somali President on New Year's eve.

In his message, the Austrian President expressed his best wishes for President Siad's personal health, and for the progress and prosperity of the Somali people.

Meanwhile, the General Secretary of the SRSP, the President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, on Tuesday sent a congratulatory message to H.E. Mr. Ma-

uro Koivisto, President-elect of Finland on the occasion of his election to the presidential office.

Jaalle Siad said in his message:

«On behalf of the Party, government, people of the SDR and on my own behalf, it is my great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency our warmest and heartfelt congratulations for Your Excellency's election to the high office of the President of Finland.»

«We are confident that during your tenure of this important office the existing friendly relations between our two countries will further strengthen and develop in the best interest of our two people's and countries' highest consideration.»

RABILE ATTENDS RECEPTION FOR NEW DISTRICT SECRETARY

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Text]

Mogadishu, Thursday — Jaalle Colonel Muse Rabile Goud, a member of the SRC Economic, Finance and Commerce Committee, attended last Sunday night a ceremony held for the reception of the new district party secretary of Shibis, Jaalle Abdikariim Hassan Gorod, and bidding farewell to the outgoing party secretary, Jaalle Mohamoud Ahmed Da'r.

In a speech at the occasion, Jaalle Rabile pinpointed the need for strengthening the cooperation between the officials and general public, in promoting the national development services.

He also underlined the substantial progress achieved after the birth of the Revolution, but he said, the objectives and

aspirations for which the Somali people are striving have not yet been reached and could only be accomplished through constant endeavor, unity and cooperation.

Jaalle Goud expressed his best wishes for the new secretary in carrying out his duties which, he said, required a great deal of diligence and Revolutionary fervor.

Prior to Jaalle Rabile, the outgoing secretary, Jaalle Da'r, thanked the inhabitants of the District for the selfless assistance and cooperation they gave him during his tenure of office and hoped they would work with new secretary with same zeal and dedication.

SIAD BARRE OPENS CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] MOGADISHU, Thursday — The General Secretary of the SRSP, President of the SDR, Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre, opened last Wednesday evening the 4th ordinary session of the SRSP Central Committee.

The President, in his opening speech, spoke in depth about the problems that faced the people before the revolutionary era in the political, economic, educational, health and other social fields as a result of the absence of State Planning and programming.

After its birth, the Revolution at once embarked on planning clear-cut economic, political and social development policies from which the people have benefited much, the President explained.

Speaking on natural resources, the SRSP Ge-

neral Secretary said the greater part of the country is arable and that agricultural production kept growing through state encouragement and assistance in the utilization of river water and dam irrigations.

«Knowing well that the human being is the most valuable and important asset, the Revolution did not only introduce free medical services but also took doctors and other health workers to all regions and districts of the country to provide health care,» Jaalle Siad declared.

On the world economic situation, the President stated that, like all developing countries, the SDR has been affected by inflation, soaring prices in world markets, particularly prices of energy and spare-parts.

Jaalle Siad explained

that the Revolution had since its birth drawn up and executed a series of development programs although natural calamities such as prolonged droughts and floods and the burden of the huge refugee population who fled from the atrocities and oppression of the Ethiopian black colonialism have hampered development.

«The Somali people have surmounted these difficulties through their courage and cohesiveness, although there always existed certain groups who were utilizing tribalism and other malpractice with the sole intention of disrupting the unity and the capabilities of the masses,» said Jaalle Siad.

Turning on the country's foreign policy, the President reaffirmed Somalia's commitment to the principle of non-align-

nment and the peaceful co-existence among the nations of the world.

He declared that Somalia would maintain genuine relations with anyone who would not infringe upon the sovereignty and the existence of the Somali people.

Jaalle Siad called on Central Committee members to make in depth study of the points in the session's agenda and come up with genuine and far-reaching resolutions beneficial to the Somali people.

After the President's speech, the session has selected various committees that will deal with political, economic, social, defence and security and Party affairs respectively.

Graduation Certificates

Meanwhile, the President has earlier this week awarded graduation certificates to 120 students

who constituted the fourth batch to graduate from the college of Political Science here.

Speaking on the occasion, Jaalle Siad urged the new graduates to sincerely serve their society by putting their scientific knowledge into practice, and work tirelessly for the realisation of the cherished aims and aspirations of the Somali people.

The President noted that being armed with scientific knowledge is a precondition for the conquest of Mankind's three arch-enemies: poverty, ignorance and disease.

The President said that the Somali people have gained much political consciousness since the inception of the revolution which made it possible for them to overcome many man-made hardships and natural calamities by relying on themselves and

their resources.

Touching on Somalia's adherence to the principles of the Socialism, Jaalle Siad made it clear that Socialism is an international ideology applied by every nation according to its specific needs and circumstances, and that Somalia's version is one that suits the interests and aspirations of its people.

Jaalle Siad commended the officials and teachers of the Political Science College, and urged them to redouble their efforts in order to realize the objectives behind the establishment of the College.

The Chairman of the SRC Economy, Finance and Commerce Committee, Jaalle Abdallah Mohamed Fadil also delivered a speech outlining the economic, educational and health achievements made during the 12 years of revolutionary rule in the country.

SOMALI SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM SAID TO APE NO MODEL

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "In Defence of Scientific Socialism"]

[Text]

President Siad this week at the graduation ceremony of a batch of Halane Political Science students has again referred the subject of scientific socialism. While it was mainly for the benefit of the new cadres that he dwelt on this matter, in doing so, he shed some more light that can be useful as a lesson to all our political leaders. And this is in two ways: First, the concept of scientific socialism as a theory should be clerally grasped. Second, its applicability to this country in conformity to its peculiar characteristics.

A science by definition is, according to Webster, «accumulated knowledge systemtized and formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths on the operation of general laws.»

This being the case, the only test of the truth of any branch that calims to be a science is its universal applicability. The laws of chemistry, for example, should generally be applicable anywhere and at anytime. So is it also with scientific socialism. If it has been put into effect with success in one country, why can it not in another. The pitfall here, however, is imitation, and this often arises from the fact that some social scientists are apt to ignore taking into consideration the fact that they deal with human society which reaches various stages of development in con-

nection with concrete geographical, historical, economic and social characteristics that differ from one place to another.

To come to the point, when in regard to this country, we speak of scientific socialism, we do not merely talk about it in a vacuum; for we do not believe in it first as a pure theory. We have adopted it to practice it in the full knowledge that it is the only way to rapid socio-economic development. It follows therefore that we neither imitate anyone in doing so. As a matter of fact anyone who apes another in scientific socialism is but a hypocrite, a lackey.

Only an opportunist leadership looks to this or that country for guidance. But ours is not. As Jaalle Siad has pointed out «we have the interests of the masses at heart», so how can we bow to anyone?

CSO: 4700/683

AIMS, ACHIEVEMENTS OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT CAMPAIGN SKETCHED

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Ahmed Elmi Farah: "The Feat of the Rural Development Campaign"]

[Text]

A good number of HEEGAN foreign readers, both at home and abroad, have recently shown their interest in Somalia's Rural Development Campaign (1974—75).

This historical campaign won international recognition; and a gold medallion was awarded to the SDR after it participated in the World Congress against illiteracy held in Tehran, Iran, in 1975. The following article highlights that significant event.

— EDITOR —

Day after day the Somali nation experiences tangible progress in the creative writing of the Somali language. This definitely contributes to the establishment of a modern and progressive society based upon social justice and equal

opportunities in the economic sphere.

The 21st October Revolution laid out a programme among whose long-term intentions was the Rural Development Campaign. This campaign was meant to transform the rural population socially, economically, politically and culturally. A great emphasis has been put on the transformation of the rural population because they form the majority of the Somali people, and because the rural life represents the basis of our national economy.

Our rural life is far removed from the modern way of life. It suffers severely from the enemies of humanity, such as ignorance, hunger, thirst and disease.

However, it is a feat that because of the de-

pendence of the urban areas on the rural economy any adverse change in the latter adversely affects the former. Therefore, it is of absolute necessity that rural backwardness should be overcome. But this cannot be accomplished if the mentality of the peasantry is not changed through education.

With this realisation, the 21st Oct. Revolution extended schools to the remotest villages of the country. This important step in the expansion of education paved the way for the subsequent launching of the Rural Development Campaign.

This campaign was launched after it became obvious that the existing education was not enough for a large-scale ex-

A prologue of the Development Campaign was the campaign against illiteracy in the urban tention of literacy.

areas where intensive adult education courses were held in the orientation centres. Moreover, the Revolution introduced compulsory primary education.

On 7th March 1972 the General Secretary of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Jaalle Mohamed Siad Barre inaugurated the opening of the National Literacy

Campaign which continued in all districts for two years.

On 1st August 1974 the Rural Development Campaign was launched. It continued up to 1st March 1975. The objectives of this campaign were:

1) To fight against illiteracy;

2) To better the health conditions of the rural population and to promote their understanding of the principles of health;

3) To raise the health conditions of livestock in the rural areas;

4) To raise the political consciousness of the rural masses;

5) Population census of both people and livestock.

The execution of these important campaigns was carried out by various strata of our society, such as teachers, students, Armed Forces, Victory Pioneers, and medical doctors.

It is beyond doubt that the elimination of illiteracy contributes to the economic, cultural and political development of the Somali nation. It has been ascertained through experience that the educated is economically more productive than the illiterate.

In this campaign, about one hundred thousand people, more than five hundred trucks and one hundred twenty beasts of burden (mainly camels) have participated.

The Rural Development Campaign continued for eight months and the total cost runs to less than 79 million Somali Shillings. The following list shows the tasks accomplished in figures:

1) 1,257,779 persons participated in the illiteracy campaign;

2) 1,614,798 persons were medically treated;

3) 1,418,798 persons were vaccinated against small-pox;

4) 110,179 heads of livestock were treated;

5) 2,330,670 heads of livestock were inoculated against different diseases.

Even though the first phase of the Rural Development Campaign was closed after eight months, the second phase called the permanentisation of the Rural Development Campaign was started. That means that the campaign did not come to a halt but has been institutionalised and will continue till the objectives set out in

the first place are realised.

The Rural Development Campaign won recognition in the international arena. The congress of the world campaign against illiteracy was held in Tehran, Iran, in 1975 and the Somali Democratic Republic which participated in the congress won a gold medallion for its Rural Development Campaign.

CSO: 4700/683

UNHCR HOLDS REFUGEE WORKSHOPS

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 9

[Text]

That Somalia hosts a great number of refugees is well known. But how many persons know about the existence of a substantial number of refugee farmers cultivating land lent to them by the Somali government.

Series of regional workshops on refugee agriculture has been held recently in all the four regions, where a huge number of refugees is concentrated (Qoryoley, Hiran, North/West and Gedo).

According to A.P. Jinadasa responsible for agricultural programs at the UNHCR Branch Office for Somalia, these workshops promoted by NRC and UNHCR were to pave the way for a National Workshop on Refugee Agriculture to be held in the first week of March 1982, with the par-

ticipation of high ranking Somali officials.

During these regional workshops, local governors, representatives of voluntary agencies, NRC, and UNHCR involved in refugee relief programs discussed the constraints on existing agriculture in the areas where the refugees are currently living, and alternative self-reliance projects.

Refugees themselves have expressed their keen interest to move to any other suitable location where they can undertake food production, until the time comes for them to go back to their places of origin. Thus regional workshops emphasized the need to:

- 1) Relocate the refugees in areas with suitable land for farming.

2) Provide appropriate technical assistance to refugee farmers.

3) Increase the managerial capacity in all agricultural projects.

With emergency phase of the relief program over, 1982 will be a decisive year for refugee programs in Somalia and the following conclusions must be drawn:

— The Somali government has made clear on several occasions its in-

tention to help the refugees become more self-supporting.

— UNHCR is ready to ease the environmental, social and economic burden of refugees on Somalia, and to help the Somali government by financing identified self-reliance projects in agriculture.

It will be up to the forthcoming National Workshop on Refugee Agriculture to propose the necessary guidelines toward that common goal.

PUBLIC IS URGED TO HELP GOVERNMENT ROOT OUT HOARDING

Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 5

[Article by Editor-in-Chief Mohamoud M. Afrah in column "Friday Notebook": "Hoarders Must Lose Licence"]

[Text]

The best industry in most Third World countries today is blackmarketing. It is not in short supply in the African continent and Somalia is no exception. Naturally, that must have been the reason for President Siad telling the Benadir Party Committee last week to work with the Government to wipe out corruption and hoarding of essential commodities.

We have been told by our leaders many times that there is plenty of food in this country, despite recurrent droughts, floods and the world's largest refugee population. It is therefore sad to see people grumble about the shortage of one commodity or another, simply because some greedy traders

want to make extra cash by hiding essential food items, like rice, sugar and wheat flour.

As the President correctly pointed out, there are some businessmen who decided to grow rich at the expense of other members of the society by illegally hoarding basic commodities and pushing up prices. These businessmen are taking risk because the President directed the law-enforcement officers to wage a merciless war on those leeches who had made the habit of living on the blood of the honest toiling masses.

As we went to press, some of these hoarders have been caught and fined; but we have not been told whether or not they have lost their li-

cences. We emphasise that the Ministry of Commerce and the Local Government authorities involved with the business of issuing licences should make sure that as soon as traders forfeited.

The problem of black-marketeering, corruption and inefficiency, on the part of public service personnel, could be solved in a much easier manner if everyone of us assisted the police in this difficult task. And if top officials in the public service sectors discover any of their

personnel indulging in criminal activities of accepting kickbacks from traders, they should be the first to report the matter to the police and automatically fire them in order to protect the good name of their departments.

Hoarding and black-marketeering do not come from heaven. They are ordinary human beings, and if they are known to anyone, they should be brought to book and never forgiven.

BRIEFS

MINISTER HOME FROM IRAQ--Mogadishu, Thursday--The Assistant Minister for Justice and Religious Affairs, Jaalle Mohamed Ali Hamud, returned home earlier this week after a two-week official visit to Iraq. The Assistant Minister's tour followed an invitation extended to him by the Iraqi Minister of Endowments Nur Faisal Al-Shahir. During his stay there, Jaalle Hamud held talks with Al-Shahir and the Iraqi Justice Minister Dr. Mundir Ibrahim on bilateral cooperation and Islamic solidarity. The Assistant Minister and his delegation were received at the airport by the Chairman of the Supreme Court, Jaalle Sheikh Hassan Abdullahi, and the Director General of Justice Ministry, Jaalle Abdirahman Mohamed Nur. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 2]

BRIGADIER GENERAL CLOSES SEMINAR--Mogadishu, Thursday--The commandant of the Somali Air Force, Brigadier General Abdi Osman Mohamed, closed today in Kismayo, the regional capital of Lower Jubba, a seminar on various military tasks for the region's Air force officers. Speaking on the occasion, Jaalle Abdi highlighted the tangible role that the Somali Air Force takes in the defence of the motherland against foreign aggression. Present at the occasion was also Lower Jubba Party Committee Secretary Mohamoud Mohamed Liban. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 2]

ETHIOPIAN RAID ON BUHODLE--Mogadishu, Thursday--Ethiopian troops raided Sunday afternoon on the district town of Buhodle, Togdher Region, killing the Vice-Chairman of the local People's Assembly, Jaalle Hashi Aw Hassan, and his son, a Defence Ministry statement said here. The statement said that the district's PA Chairman, Jaalle Suleiman Farah Rabish, was himself abducted by the invading troops. In their callous aggression, the Ethiopian soldiers set fire to a number of houses and restaurants, and looted the town's food stores before fleeing when Somali army units moved into the scene, the statement said. It added that Ethiopian artillery had simultaneously shelled the village of Darkayn-Genyo causing extensive damage. [Text] [Mogadishu HEEGAN in English 22 Jan 82 p 1]

REBEL FRONT ANNIVERSARY CALL--The Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] today celebrates the third anniversary of its official formation. The general secretariat, the senior executive committee and the high command of the DFSS Armed Forces congratulate the Somali masses on this historic day of 8 February. The statement from the front's headquarters calls on the Somali masses to intensify their armed struggle until the final destruction of the dictatorial regime of Siad Barre and the restoration of freedom and sovereignty. Radio Kulmis' staff also wish to convey warm greetings to the heroic DFSS Army and all Somalis. [Text] [EA082022 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82]

FRONT RADIO REPORTS MUTINY--Reports from the high command of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia Armed Forces say that the decaying and impoverished regime of Siad Barre is facing a difficult situation in northwest and (Togdher) districts. The reports add that armed forces stationed in the northwest and Togdher districts have mutinied and the mutineers and groups still supporting the so-called Mogadishu regime were involved in clashes in which 84 people were killed and 105 were wounded. Reports from the high command also say that two vehicles belonging to pro-Siad groups were set on fire and the 30 troops on board were killed. The people of these districts also took part in the clashes in support of the mutineers. Bitter clashes are also taking place in Hargeisa, Buraq, Wajale, (Alay Badey), Gebile, (Kala Baeyd) and (Ged Balad) in northwest and Togdher districts. Radio Kulmis reporters in these districts say that the situation is deteriorating and that the uprising has shaken the illegitimate regime of Siad Barre. [Text]
[EA082034 (Clandestine) Radio Kulmis in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 8 Feb 82]

CSO: 4797/5

'SOVIET MARXIST ONSLAUGHT' EXPECTED TO INTENSIFY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 8

[Article: "Viljoen Expects More Terrorism"]

[Text]

THE SOVIET Marxist onslaught against South Africa is a reality which will intensify as the Government succeeds with its initiatives to find constitutional solutions for the country's internal problems.

This sombre warning was issued on Wednesday night by General Constand Viljoen, Chief of the Defence Force, when he was presented with the Newsmaker of the Year award on behalf of the Defence Force at the Pretoria Press Club.

"Russia is not in a position to provide any financial, educational, medical or cultural aid to our neighbouring states, but is and remains the greatest exporter of violence. Weapon purchased by Swapo and neighbouring states since March 1981 runs into R11,260-

million. If things continue in this way, certain states could even be tempted into a conventional military adventure against South Africa.

"This situation demands a greater involvement of the population in defence. To ensure that the country's safety is not placed in serious jeopardy, greater numbers of White women and members of other population groups will have to be granted a greater share in the defence effort," said Gen Viljoen.

He added that more men than is presently the case would be compelled to do military service and that this year would see the Defence Force instituting an area defence system in order to curb terrorist activities.

Gen Viljoen went on to caution the Press in the coverage of terrorist activities.

"The insurgency con-

flikt presently being waged in South Africa often necessitates the judicious presentation of certain information. We are aware that the aims of terrorists are sometimes consciously or unconsciously promoted by the media. To enable them to attract attention publicity is of vital importance to terrorists.

"The ideal situation is therefore that the media should not provide particular publicity and valuable feedback about terrorist.

CSO: 4700/713

DETAILS ON TRANSVAAL BUDGET REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Transvaal Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, yesterday announced a "good news-bad news" mini budget — a big R20-million reduction on this year's estimated deficit but with a warning of drastically increased motor vehicle, hospital and other tariffs in the new financial year.

Announcing three financial ordinances totalling R753.5-million at a short "little budget" session of the Provincial Council, Mr Cruywagen warned of even more financial problems ahead for the virtually bankrupt province in the 1982/83 financial year.

He bluntly told the council that he felt like the boy with his finger in the hole in the bulging dyke, "All to no avail in his bid to stem the flood."

He said that tariff increases would be inevitable in the new financial year, in the budget to be announced at the May-June main ses-

sion of the Provincial Council.

The measures he announced were his additional budget ordinance, to give the province a further R27-million to see it through to the end of the present financial year;

A part appropriation ordinance providing R723-million for the provincial coffers to keep the wheels turning until the new budget is promulgated and comes into operation in about August;

And an unauthorised expenditure ordinance providing R3.5-million to cover unexpected expenditure in the present year — mainly caused by fuel price increases.

The good news, said Mr Cruywagen, was that although the province had originally budgeted to end the present financial year at the end of March with a deficit of R57.2-million, this had been reduced to R37.7-million thanks to certain additional income.

These were an adjustment to the Government subsidy to the province, higher income from taxation on betting, higher hospital pa-

tient fees as a result of more patients seeking treatment, and other departmental incomes.

He warned that in the new year tariff increases would be made in hunting licence and entrance fees to game reserves;

In school bus contributions by parents;

Adjustments to hospital patient fees — including a service levy of R10 a day from April for in-patients and R3 for out-patients at hospitals, towards the cost of ancillary medical services for which the province had not previously charged, such as X-rays and blood transfusions;

And probable increases in motor licences, drivers licences and public vehicle licence fees.

TRANSVAAL'S 'MINIBUDGET' MAY INVOLVE POLL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 10

[Text]

Citizen Reporter's

NEWS that the Transvaal is heading for a crashing deficit — possibly as much as R40-million — is expected to join a heated debate on the pending municipal elections at the short session of the Provincial Council which starts in Pretoria today.

The province's financial plight will dominate the session — the so-called annual "mini budget" session — which meets specifically in February each year to vote sufficient funds to get the province through to the main council budget session in May-June.

The short session follows the main session in August-September last year — held later than usual because of the general election earlier in the year — which was generally described by officials as the "gloomiest" ever.

At it, the Administrator, Mr Willem Cruywagen, pulled no punches in warning

that the province was on the point of bankruptcy.

The budget passed then "provided for the biggest estimated deficit in the province's history" — a deficit of nearly R57-million.

The final figure, it is understood, could be higher.

At the same time, provincial sources said yesterday that the province's staffing position has not improved since then, and that considerable debate is expected to be centred on critical staff shortages.

In the Provincial Law Enforcement Division, for instance, barely half the posts of traffic officers are filled, making law enforcement on the province's roads nearly an impossible task.

Main topic of discussion and criticism at this council session will be the province's suspension of a number of major building projects because of lack of funds.

It is expected that Mr Cruywagen will air his views on the inadequacy of the existing

subsidy system under which the Central Government finances the provincial administrations.

In this, he is certain to get backing from the Progressive Federal Party opposition.

Specific projects which will come under fire, include the stopping of work on the first R16-million stage of the capital's planned new R100-million Onderwyskollege for teachers.

On the other side of the coin, the opposition is known to be preparing ammunition for an attack on the province for calling for tenders to erect an expensive new guest house for VIPs and top Government officials at the Warmbaths holiday resort.

The strong political flavour to next month's municipal elections will also dominate discussion in the mini-budget debate — and particularly the fact that the Pretoria municipal elections are to go partly political for the first time in many years.

NRP HAS A ROLE TO PLAY, SAYS TRANSVAAL LEADER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 16

[Text]

YOUR EDITORIAL on Monday, February 1, requires a reply from the New Republic Party. Without going into detail concerning the factual errors contained in your copy, we would like to make the following points.

1. You were correct in "always believing that the New Republic Party would be an important part of any future centrist realignment" in South African politics. It is for this very reason that we are required to contest the Johannesburg municipal election.

Consider:

- We have a responsibility to those voters who support the moderate viewpoint which the NRP represents.

- There are those voters who consider the extremist policies of the Nats and the leftist liberalism of the PFP an anathema.

- As an active non-"sideshow" political party with Parliamentary representation, we cannot ignore a crucial election.

2. The fact that the NRP head committee in the Transvaal has expelled councillor J C Oberholzer cannot be considered as being "ridiculous" as claimed in your editorial.

Consider:

- He was expelled because he was acting in interests which were

detrimental to our party. He was involving himself, without consultation with NRP party leadership, in a brazen and overt election pact with the Nats.

- We cannot tolerate hostile actions of this nature.

- It is my right and duty as provincial leader, to maintain discipline and to ensure loyalty of all party members. This must apply irrespective of an individual's propensity for demi-god status.

Mr Editor, the NRP has a role to play in the country's political future and, despite the lack of Press support, we intend to continue our campaign for moderation in South Africa's new political dispensation.

ALEX ANDERSON
Transvaal leader New
Republic Party.
Johannesburg

NEED FOR 'COMPROMISE BUDGET' SEEN

Johannesburg, THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 20

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text] PRESCRIPTIONS for Finance Minister Horwood's Budget on March 24 are now flowing freely, the latest coming from Dr Johan Cloete of Barclays, who feels that the Minister will have to come to a compromise between monetary and fiscal policies which will not, however, produce an ideal or even satisfactory result.

On the one hand, Mr Owen Horwood will be almost certainly forced to allow Government spending to rise sizeably because of defence, education and infrastructural (housing) commitments while on the other, tax revenues on their present bases will be adversely affected because of the economic slow-down, the overseas recessions, and the sad state of the gold price.

For 1982-83 estimates, the gold price is unlikely to be taken in at more than \$400 an ounce and, suggests Dr Cloete, present revenue-raising rates are unlikely to produce more than R15,3-billion compared with his suggested Government spending of R19,7-billion.

While the R4,4-billion deficit could be borrowed from the domestic capital market, Barclays' economic consultant points out that this could generate "undue competition" for funds with the private sector and push long-term rates perhaps unduly high.

Mr Horwood "might well prefer to raise additional tax revenues of R1-billion to R1,4-billion "by re-imposing a 10 percent loan levy on individuals and companies, add 1 percent to GST, and moderately increase excise duties.

Alternatively, and as a way of spreading the burden of the increased taxes at a time when business and consumer confidence is tender, it might be better to add 2 percent or even 3 percent to GST — provided that basic foods, transport and fuel were exempted, thus limiting the inflationary impact and cushioning the lower income groups.

Dr Cloete suggests that tax impositions of an extra R1-billion or so, and a borrowing re-

quirement of between R3-billion and R3,4-billion would be a reasonable solution to the Minister's dilemma, the borrowing being expansionary and a significant supporter of the growth rate in the economy.

Borrowing the funds in the local market would almost certainly involve a long-term rate of around 14 percent "which would be realistic for Government to pay at present."

But expansion and a budget deficit of these levels would probably prevent monetary policy from reducing the inflation rate much below 12-13 percent, or the current account deficit much below R2-billion.

"However," he concludes, "achievement of these relatively limited objectives should represent an acceptable improvement compared with the position which prevailed over the past year."

SWEDISH INTEREST IN WORKING IN SOUTH AFRICA REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "Sweden--Where People Are Bored Out of Their Minds--Now They Want To Work in SA"]

[Text]

ODD, what a vast gulf so often exists between what the people of a nation think and what their government does. Take the latest development with our northern hemisphere friends, the Swedes.

Under Sweden's 1979 Riksdag Law, it is a criminal offence for any Swede or Swedish company to invest new cash in South Africa. Considering the already substantial Swedish investment in this country, that was pretty much a case of locking the vault doors after the kroner had fled.

It was, however, fully in line with the long campaign of sustained spite and mischief targeted against the RSA by the Swedish Government.

Now comes the sleeper. Suddenly, it seems, South Africa can call on all the Swedish skills it needs, can have them just for the asking.

Ad campaign

That remarkable fact becomes apparent from a new advertising campaign launched in Johannesburg this week.

Inserted by Media International, Box 3335, OS 505 00 Mjölby, Sweden, the exact wording is: "Are you looking for technicians, engineers, au-pairs, nurses or other staff from SWEDEN? We have over 1 000 members who are looking for a job abroad. Just write us what you need."

Skilled Swedes want to come to South Africa? Surely that is one for the books? After all, for the past 30 years the Swedish Government has always been in the forefront of any international effort to put the boot into South Africa.

Particularly under that well-known smug and sanctimonious socialist jackass, Mr Olof Palme, Sweden has been quick to lead the way with boycotts, embargoes, anti-investment campaigns, combined with the utmost philanthropy to any group of murdering South African terrorists.

Bumpy journey

So why should any Swede in his right mind want to come to a country which has been so energetically and vividly portrayed by his own leaders as a latter-day hell-on-earth?

Those who know Sweden know the answer to that.

Throughout this century liberal zealots have worked overtime trying to prove the natural superiority of collectivism — socialism — over free enterprise. But even in a world so furiously dedicated to self-deception, that's a mighty umpy journey these days.

The USSR, formerly advertised as the People's Paradise, the example par excellence of the socialist utopian future, is no longer a popular model. Sporadic efforts have been made to dredge up Red China, Poland, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Cuba, as paragons of the Socialist El Dorado. Most people recognise that as a con job now.

Angola, Mozambique, Vietnam and Zimbabwe? We laugh that we may not weep.

But the collectivists never give up. Disappointed with the Marxist effort, they have turned more and more to the so-called "socialist democracies" of Western Europe. At one stage, after the introduction of the Welfare State, Britain was presented as the example to follow. No one in his right mind would try that today.

So, by a process of elimination, selection has pretty much boiled down to a single state. Sweden, which after all was the first of all Western states to plant a socialist seed in its garden.

Even today, every effort is made to present Sweden as the "showcase laboratory" of what "socialist democracy" can achieve. What has it achieved? According to an official report by its own Health and Social Affairs Ministry, it has produced a society so stifling, so stultifying that most people are bored out of their minds.

Deathly tedium

That is why we are getting offers of Swedish immigrants. The Swedish Government admits that many of its best brains are leaving. Says investment broker Harry Schultz: "Going somewhere else has become the preoccupation of huge numbers of skilled, ambitious Swedes, particularly among the young."

What is driving them away from their "utopian" homeland? Says Schultz: "The deathly tedium of their totally controlled society."

The Swedes can't say they weren't warned. A long time ago psychiatrist Dr Sten Martens of Beckomberga Hospital, the country's largest mental institution, warned that Sweden's stifling socialist system had freed too many people from too many decisions.

"We live an unbiological life," he said. "A struggle-free life is a less happy life. It's not having to put your mind to serious things: saving for a house, saving for the children, working hard to preserve your job. A lot of people are just floating in the middle of nowhere."

That, said Dr Martens, is why Sweden has developed one of the highest suicide rates in the world. All challenge has been removed — and the results are catastrophic.

Of Sweden's 8.3-million people, 300 000 are registered alcoholics. So serious is this problem that placards on buses and taxis warn parents not to buy alcoholic drinks for their children; unions are hard at work on plans to reduce the number of workdays lost through drunkenness; social workers ceaselessly comment on the number of young people staggering through the streets.

Harry Schein, a writer and politician, thinks the renewed campaign against alcoholism in Sweden is part of a deep change now taking place in Swedish attitudes, particularly in what he calls "the new moralism."

"Sweden," he says, "led the evolution of the permissive society. Now there is a reaction, and people are complaining about porno clubs and prostitution and booze. They say it is the fault of society that people drink too much. They say there is something rotten in the whole present Swedish set-up. And a lot of them want out."

Nor is alcoholism the only problem. In 1965 some 700 Swedes were accused of illegal use of drugs. Last year the figure was nearer the 25 000 mark.

Conformity

A few years back, British journalist Roland Huntford published a book entitled "The New Totalitarians." In this, he described the anti-hill conformity of the Swedish welfare state. So socially calamitous has the socialist experiment proved, he said, that Sweden has been transformed into more of a modern version of Dante's Inferno rather than a paradise.

That, then, is why suddenly there are so many high-skill Swedes on offer to the RSA. As Olof Palme and his fellow socialist cranks are so quick to point out, we may have warts. But for all that South Africa does remain a country of challenge, opportunity and wide-open space. It is something for our own people to ponder. And perhaps Mr Palme as well.

STEYN COMMISSION REPORT VIEWED 'SUFFICIENT TO CAUSE ANXIETY'

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THIS NEWSPAPER never hesitates to tell other countries to stop interfering in South Africa's affairs.

For example, the United States or any other country has no right to tell us to have one man, one vote elections to bring about majority rule.

Which is the kind of interference which President Carter and Vice-President Mondale tried to exercise.

We don't think overseas firms should try to determine working conditions in this country — though they are at liberty to apply any codes they like to subsidiaries here (provided they do not contravene any laws).

We don't think the United Nations should threaten us repeatedly with sanctions.

Nor do we think that anyone, or any organisation, should introduce blacklists and boycotts against our sportsmen — or those from overseas who play here.

But we don't think overseas concern about Press freedom here, or threats to curtail it, is interference in our domestic affairs.

The State Department has expressed its concern about any limitation of the free flow of communications, and Senator Charles Percy, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has warned that curbs on the Press might affect America's "constructive engagement" with South Africa.

It is the concern of those who care, not the blandishments of enemies who seek our downfall.

Bear in mind that our relatively free Press has always been a plus-factor in our relations with Western countries. If that freedom were curtailed so as to turn ours into a controlled Press, our friends

abroad would find themselves in a difficult position.

How could they defend a country like ours which boasts of being a democracy of a kind, yet does not tolerate an outspoken, critical and involved Press?

Our Foreign Minister, Mr Pik Botha, says that hostile reaction to the Steyn commission has been "hysterical and premature", Press coverage of the Steyn report being dished up "in such a fashion to give the impression to readers abroad that the Government intends to kill Press freedom."

As if the overseas correspondents of newspapers abroad do not understand what limitations the proposals will have not only on the work of local, but also foreign journalists.

If there is an adverse reaction abroad, it is because newspapers and governments know how fragile and how important our Press freedom is.

Mr Heunis, the Minister of Internal Affairs, has also criticised the fact that there has been comment in official circles overseas when foreign critics could not have studied the report properly in the time available.

He wants to make it clear that South Africa is ruled by the Government according to the demand and needs of the country — and its interests are not subject to the interests of any other country.

He also suggests that critics abroad should turn their attention to the rest of the world, where two-thirds of the countries enjoy no form of Press freedom.

All very well, but foreign journalists and the governments of friendly countries are well aware that Press freedom in the Republic is one of the last bastions of general freedom — and that it is because we are not like other countries that they want that freedom to continue.

Both Ministers are right in stressing that no decision has been taken by the Government, but the report has been sufficient to cause anxiety.

Another emotive issue that ensures we get, automatically, a bad press abroad is that of deaths in detention, as the Biko affair showed.

We hope the authorities will move fast to ensure that full details of the circumstances of Dr Neil Aggett's death in detention are made known.

It would be no good our Government condemning the overseas Press, or overseas governments, of interfering in our affairs if they took this up as another Biko case.

The answer, as in the case of the Press, is to demonstrate that the worst interpretations and fears are not true.

CSO: 4700/713

HORWOOD REPORTS GROWTH IN 1981 BETTER THAN 1980

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 12

[Text]

SOUTH Africa's growth performance in 1981 had in a number of ways been even better than in 1980, Mr Horwood said.

Reviewing the economic situation and prospects, he said the country's economy remained strong.

"While the rate of increase of real gross domestic product of about 4.5 percent in 1981 was lower than the eight percent in 1980, it represented a further upward surge from a record base in an economy already operating at full capacity.

"Although an upper turning point of the business cycle appears to have been reached in the second half of 1981, earlier predictions that the economy would move into a sharp downturn in 1981 have been proven wrong.

"Total monetary demand has continued to increase and the economy has in general remained buoyant."

Economic prospects for the short term had been adversely affected by developments abroad, Mr Horwood said.

The most important of these were the drop in the gold price which had cost the exchequer some R1 100-million in the past year and the unfavourable impact of

the world economic deterioration on South Africa's exports. Tight money policies and high interest rates abroad had contributed to higher interest rates and a general tightening in South African markets.

"The South African economy is therefore confronted by certain short term problems which, although of a transitional nature, require immediate attention.

Symptomatic of these difficulties was the balance of payments position.

Preliminary estimates put the current account deficit for 1981 at roughly R4-billion, or 1.7 percent of the gross domestic product.

"As the economy cools down and imports decline, this deficit should decrease in the months ahead. Indeed there are already signs that this process of balance of payments adjustment has begun."

Imports had levelled off in value terms and declined in real terms. The value and volume of merchandise exports had held up well, Mr Horwood said.

"According to preliminary estimates, the seasonally adjusted deficit on the current account of the balance of payments declined from an annual rate of R5.9-billion in the third

quarter of 1981 to one of about R3.6-billion in the fourth quarter.

"Nevertheless, for 1982 as a whole the current account deficit will probably remain substantial.

Considerable pressure had been and was likely to continue to be exerted on the Government's own finances, partly as a result of the decline in revenue from gold mining and taxation and leases.

Mr Horwood said deficit before borrowing for the current fiscal year might approximate reasonably closely the Budget estimate of R2 707-million and, as a result of changed circumstances, the Government had had to make temporary use of money creation by the banking system in financing part of this deficit.

Monetary policy had played a major part in dealing with the difficulties caused by the adverse external developments.

The Reserve Bank had obtained substantial foreign credits and had entered into new swap agreements.

It also permitted the rand to depreciate by 13.9 percent on average against all other currencies during 1981, and in these ways shielded the domestic

economy from the worst effects of the world recession.

To ensure the required cooling down of the economy and restore equilibrium in the balance of payments, the bank had also permitted the financial markets to tighten and interest rates to rise sharply in response to market forces.

"This policy has already yielded good results and should increasingly take effect in coming months."

Monetary policy had encountered two new problems in the fourth quarter last year, Mr Horwood said.

The first was the financing of the record maize crop and other farming activities through bank credit extended to the Land Bank. At present the amount of outstanding bank credit to the Land Bank is about R2 300-million.

The second had been the temporary increase in the use of bank credit by the Government sector.

"Largely as a result of these developments, the annual rate of increase in the board

money supply rose to 21 percent in the fourth quarter of 1981.

"It was mainly in response to these events that the Reserve Bank further increased its bank rate from 12,5 to 13,5 percent in December and the treasury bill rate rose from 11,36 percent in early October 1981 to 14,91 percent on February 5, 1982."

Additional monetary steps announced last week, dealing with the new trial method of issuing Government stock by tender, the raising of the interest rate on tax-free treasury bonds, and the use of part of South Africa's official foreign reserves at the International Monetary Fund for foreign bridging finance, should assist the treasury in raising funds in a non-inflationary manner to finance the Government's accounts this year and next while also ensuring a more even flow of receipts into the exchequer, the Minister said. — Sapa.

ANTI-SA CAMPAIGN LEADER'S ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 11

[Article by Aida Parker: "Bid To Get Rid of SA Enemy"]

[Text] THE US is again trying to rid itself of one of the world's most successful agitators: South African exile, Dennis Brutus, head of the London-based anti-apartheid group, Sanroc.

A far more effective campaigner than Peter Hain, Brutus, with strong links with the ANC, has in recent years succeeded in getting South Africa booted out of the Olympic Games; FIFA, the world soccer body; world athletics and international rugby and cricket.

His master stroke came in 1976 when he organised the Black African boycott of the Montreal Games, because of New Zealand's links with South Africa.

Brutus, a Coloured, has long been the bane of Western sports administrators because of his determination to link sport with politics.

Since 1971 he has been teaching at North-Western University in Chicago. Because of his radical

associates, many of them Moscow-aligned Marxists who use him for their own political purposes, he has always been suspect in Washington conservative circles.

Last year he was saved from formal expulsion by last-minute intervention on the part of the UN.

The latest "ouster" order was served on Brutus by the US Department of Immigration and Naturalisation Services last month. Brutus is fighting it through the courts and on appeal to the US State Department.

However, for political purposes, his own attorney, Mr H Nasir Mahmood, appears to favour expulsion.

Clearly in the hope of arousing still further censure on Mr Reagan's alleged support for South Africa, Mr Mahmood has asked that if the expulsion order is confirmed, then his client's home country be defined as South Africa.

This application is op-

posed by Mr Robert Vini-koor, a lawyer appearing for the US Immigration Service. He says: "We do not intend to designate South Africa, but rather Zimbabwe, the country of his birth, from which he holds a passport."

Rather oddly, Mr Mahmood argues that the life of Mr Brutus would be "gravely endangered" if he went to Zimbabwe. According to his version, the long arm of South African vengeance could reach out to that state.

He did not explain why he considered Mr Brutus would be safer in South Africa than elsewhere.

Brutus launched his campaign against South African participation in world sport in the early fifties. In 1961 he had a banning order slapped on him. Two years later he was arrested for breaking that order and was sentenced to 18 months imprisonment. He was sent to Robben Island. He left the country on an exit permit in 1968.

NATIONALIST 'COMMISSION PARANOIA' UNDER ATTACK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 4

[Text]

THE Nationalist Government was obsessed with commissions of inquiry. Its latest effort was the Steyn Commission on the media which at best could be described as a "windy, verbose further example of Nationalist paranoia," a Progressive Federal Party MPC said in the Provincial Council yesterday.

Mrs Irene Menell (PFP Houghton) went through a list of Government commissions and their findings, outlining recommendations made by them and said that all too frequently when positive proposals have been made they were undercut by the Government.

The Rabie Commission on Security, for instance had made some suggestions but was no real help in improving the country's security network.

"We need not expect significant things from it," she said.

The Steyn Commission had exhibited a remarkable lack of insight into the workings and motivations of journalism in a healthy society and with "absolute cynicism in protestations of Democratic application" had proposed a control body made up of Government nominees.

"And we are given the pious assurance that it will be applied fairly."

Meanwhile the country was watching the Prime Minister after his promising honeymoon as Premier, doing a "strange kind of ritualistic dance."

"It's one step forward, two back and then a few to the side," she said.

Sound recommendations, such as those made by the Riekert Commission, were being torpedoed by Government legislation purporting to put them into action.

CSO: 4700/713

GADD ORDERED OUT OF PROVINCIAL COUNCIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text]

MR ALAN Gadd, Progressive Federal Party MPC for Yeoville and a leading Opposition speaker in the Transvaal Provincial Council on local government, was yesterday ordered by the Chairman of the Council, Mr B D T Boshoff, to leave the House.

He had to leave for interjecting when a Nationalist MPC and Johannesburg City Council Management Committee member was attacking him for his "corruption" speech of Wednesday night.

Mr Danie van Zyl (Maraiburg) heatedly defended the coalition six-man Johannesburg Management Committee and denied there had "ever been even the slightest hint of corruption" in the workings of the committee.

Mr Gadd, PFP chief whip in the Provincial Council, said yesterday that he had been unfairly ordered to leave the House.

He would have liked to have heard Mr Van Zyl's reply.

Thrown out

"I couldn't hear what he was saying so I interjected," he said.

"I was then thrown out of the House, but

only for the duration of his speech, a move which is probably unprecedented in the province's history."

His allegations revolved around a letter sent out by the acting City Treasurer on the official letterhead of the City Treasury Department to residents of Kibler Park.

The letter, which was dated January 23 read: "The Management Committee has requested me to draw your attention to the fact that because of representation made by your ward councillor, the Council has taken over from Escom with effect from November 1, 1981, the supply of electricity to the Kibler Park area."

This meant that electricity costs for the people of that area would be lower.

At the request of the Administrator of the Transvaal, Mr Willem Cruywagen, Mr Gadd submitted a copy of the letter with a written accusation to the MEC in charge of local government, Mr Hein Kruger. A copy has also been sent to the administrator.

Mr Gadd is demanding an inquiry into the conduct of the management committee.

Natural

The leader of the National Party in the city council and deputy chairman of the management committee, Mr Carel Venter, told an Afrikaans newspaper it was "natural" that the sitting councillor for Kibler Park, Mr Willie Janse van Rensburg, should have been acknowledged in the letter for his efforts to get the electricity supply to Kibler Park changed.

"The change came about because of the continued requests by Mr Van Rensburg during the past five years," Mr Venter said.

Another National Party member of the management committee, Mr Gerrit Bornman, said the letter was part of the council's "normal communications channels" and these could not be stopped just because an election was pending.

According to Mr Gadd, Mr Van Rensburg had been elected to the council long after the decision on Kibler Park's electricity was taken.

WITWATERSRAND SPEAKERS CALL FOR RELEASE OF ALL DETAINEES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Marilyn Cohen]

[Text] **STUDENTS** and staff at the University of the Witwatersrand, many of whom were wearing black armbands, cheered enthusiastically as speaker after speaker called for the unconditional release of all political detainees at a mass meeting held on the campus yesterday.

All work at the university came to a halt at 11.30 am in compliance with a call for a nationwide half-hour work stoppage in memory of Dr Neil Aggett, a trade union leader who died in detention last week.

Orderly

More than 1 000 students, staff members and representatives of the Parents' Detainees' Support Committee, crammed into the Great Hall for a meeting to protest at Dr Aggett's death and the continued detention of others, including a number of Wits students and staff members.

The meeting itself was orderly, yet charged with emotion. Several friends and relatives of detainees cried. Many people in the audience wore black armbands and the stage was lined with posters of a photograph of Dr Aggett and the words: "Neil Aggett lived for his country. He died in detention."

Ovations

Among the speakers — most received standing ovations — were Professor D J du Plessis, vice-chancellor of the university; Professor Jennifer Thompson, chairman of the Academic Staff Association; Mr Jeremy Clark, president of the Students' Representative Council; Mr Jeff Blaudeau, chief executive of the Library and Administrative Staff Association whose vice-chairman, Mr Ralph Wortley is in detention; a spokesman for the university's Black Workers' Association; a spokesman for the Black Students' Society, three of whose members are in detention and three others have been banned; Bishop Desmond Tutu, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches; and Mr Mark Orkin, a member of the Wits Sociology Department and former Wits SRC president.

A speech was also made by Mrs Sheila de Beer, mother of detainee Cedric De Beer. She spoke on behalf of the Parents' Detainees' Support Committee, a committee which she said was "government appointed because the government detained our children."

Mrs Albertus Sisulu, wife of ANC leader Walter Sisulu who was jailed with Nelson Mandela on Robben Island nearly 20 years ago and mother of banned and detained Zwelakhe Sisulu, president of the Media Workers' Association of South Africa, received a standing ovation before she even began to speak of the effects of bannings and detentions on family life.

She has been banned on and off for 17 of the past 20 years.

Missing

"There are about 170 families in South Africa who are missing a member," she said. "My son was detained eight months ago and I still do not know where he is or if I'll ever see him alive again."

Prof Du Plessis said there was no reason why Dr Aggett should have lost his life in the pursuit of an ideal which was not shared by those in power.

"Whatever the reason for his detention, civi-

lised action should not have allowed it to happen. Whatever is given as the cause of his death, it was still the result of something which does not belong in a civilised country," he said.

Conditions

Most of the speakers referred to the fact that one "could not be satisfied with police assurances about the health conditions of detainees."

They demanded that detainees be allowed to see a doctor and/or a psychiatrist of their own choice when they pleased.

Prof Du Plessis called for the immediate charge or release of all detainees but other speakers called for their unconditional release because, Mr Clark explained, to call for detainees to be charged would be to recognise the security laws.

CSO: 4700/713

'RACE' AMENDMENTS TO PRECIOUS STONES BILL FAIL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] **ATTEMPTS** by both opposition parties to have all reference to race removed from the Precious Stones Amendment Bill failed in the Assembly yesterday.

The amendments were moved by Mr M A Tarr, Progressive Federal Party Member for Pietermaritzburg South, who said the Bill provided a good opportunity to remove offensive apartheid terminology which caused so much damage to the country.

The amendments concerned two clauses relating to separate residential areas for Whites, Coloured persons or Blacks on mine diggings.

Replying, the Minister of Mineral and Energy Affairs, Mr F W de Klerk, said if he did accept the amendments it would, by implication, mean that there was a difference between urban living areas and residential areas on alluvial digging sites.

Acceptance of these clauses would, in fact, thwart certain provisions of the principal Act. The Government firmly believed that it was absolutely essential for each group to have its own schools and social amenities and that people should be allowed to live among members of their own groups.

"It is a pity that this (race) is now being dragged into our precious stones legislation."

Mr Ron Miller (NRP, Durban North) supported the amendments, saying racial terminology was unnecessary.

The amendments were rejected and the committee stage was reported without change.

CSO: 4700/709

GERMAN INTEREST IN INDUSTRY, TRADE REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 12

[Text] West Germany has decided to give full support to South African specialised industrial exhibitions after a study of the growth potential of the Republic's economy.

The first trade exhibition to receive this intensified effort from Germany would be Machine Tools '82 in Johannesburg from tomorrow, according to Mr Herbert Weicke, deputy manager of the German-South African Chamber of Trade and Industry.

Mr Weicke said a recent study by the chamber had confirmed that the South African economy still offered sound marketing opportunities for German industry.

"Key investment points for the machine tool market during the next new years are likely to be Sasol III, the Atlantis diesel-engine project and continued growth in the motor, mining and mechanical engineering industries," he said.

The study showed that West Germany was still South Africa's major supplier of machine tools. German technology, relatively stable prices and high quality of workmanship were identified as the main reasons for South African support.

"Prices of German machine tools should again remain relatively stable this year," Mr Weicke said. "During the greater part of 1981 there was only a 4,2 percent increase in prices of German industrial goods imported by South Africa."

Germany sold close to R78,9-million of machine tools to South Africa from January to September, 1981--67,3 percent more than during the whole of 1980.

CSO: 4700/709

GOVERNMENT-PUBLIC SERVANTS PAY INCREASE AGREEMENT DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial: "Official Pay"]

[Text]

THE PUBLIC servants, we are pleased to note, have dropped the idea of adopting a militant attitude because their pay increases are not as high as they believed they should be.

The across-the-board increase is 15 per cent; the public servants wanted 25 per cent.

At first glance, there is cause for great disappointment. The Government, however, has given the public servants a package deal, over three years, which should result in the gap between the salaries of public servants and other workers in the private sector being narrowed, if not eliminated completely.

The president of the Public Servants' Association, Dr Cameron, says that the "announced salary adjustment, more or less equal to the reduction in the purchasing power of the salary rand, does not satisfy officials . . .

"Public servants are nevertheless optimistic over, and harbour great expectations for, the new approach to pay, namely, to make public service salaries comparable to those in the private sector."

The Commission for Administration — the Government's personnel department — has, in consultation with the PSA, drawn up a programme for restructuring the public service on a basis of professional differentiation.

Improved salary scales can be expected by professions within the public service which experience severe shortages, for example, nursing.

The staff shortage in the public service is approaching 20 000, but we do not think there will be any reverse flow of workers back to the public service for the present. Those officials who have left to take up much higher paid jobs in commerce and industry will remain in their new posts.

Security

The new deal, however, should help to stem a further loss of officials still in the public service.

Later in the year, there should be an improvement in staffing generally.

The reason is that in times of economic stress, the security and benefits of being a public servant are very much in evidence.

The country is in an economic down swing and by June we may be in a recession.

Already some businesses are rationalising their operations, which means that redundant staff are being dismissed.

An increasing number of insolvencies is also on the cards, as always happens when firms overreach themselves and do not have the resources to cushion the impact of bad times.

We are not being unduly pessimistic when we make these points, since we know that in due course there will be an upturn again in the economy — there always is.

Meanwhile, as the labour market eases considerably, and firms no longer chase

staff with ever-higher salaries, but are forced to look for efficiency and productivity rather than X number of bodies, the safer, steadier and less spectacular jobs will come back into favour.

The public service, with its many benefits, will then become attractive again.

● We think the much-criticised Dr Andries Treurnicht, Minister of State Administration, deserves congratulations on his handling of the pay issue.

The decision about the percentage pay increase is not one that is taken by the Minister, but is rather a Cabinet decision after all the facts available about the economy, and what the State can afford, are taken into consideration.

But Dr Treurnicht, as the Minister responsible for the public service, could have exacerbated matters, what with the public servants in an angry mood, if he had not handled the controversy tactfully and with due consideration of the needs of officials.

It's good to be able to say "Yes, you did it nicely" to Dr Treurnicht when all he gets are brickbats for customarily saying "No".

CSO: 4700/709

'OPPRESSORS' CONTROL OF EDUCATION DENOUNCED

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 15 Jan 82 p 20

[Article: "History Will Absolve the Students"]

[Text]

The intellectual advancement of the oppressed people is the greatest danger the white racist minority faces. Intellectual and social consciousness means power. This is realized not only by the anti-racists but even by the racists themselves.

What is annoying is that some Black pseudo-intellectuals seem to be grossly ignorant of the socio-cultural onslaught against the oppressed people.

It is with this background in that we cannot speak of those students who did not manage to matriculate as 'failures'. We shall only have failed if we submit knowingly and willingly to the atrocities and unjust demands of the oppressors. But if there is a spark of resistance left in us and an ideal for liberation then we haven't failed.

And we must keep on reminding ourselves that education is either for domestication or for liberation. The oppressors are definitely not interested in our liberation but our economic and political enslavement. This is evident from any set of relevant statistics. For example, the per capita expenditure on education shows: In 1979 R724 was spent on every 'white' child; R225 on a 'coloured' child; and a mere R71 on a 'black' child.

The teacher-pupil ratio is another example: whites 1:20 and blacks 1:50. There is no need to elaborate on these factors or to relate the facts about libraries, laboratories and authoritarian and repressive measures at school.

On these facts alone history will absolve the students.

In a country where the oppressed people are daily being brutalized and terrorized it is indeed a remarkable achievement for them to rise above this repression and set out to achieve worthy goals. But those that do so must not become individualistic and forget their humble origins. And remember that we can only achieve individual security if there is collective security.

The numerical ratio of blacks to whites literally coerces the racists to manipulate the fate of black students so that the balance of 'intellectual' power can be maintained.

The entire bureaucratic apparatus of the state is utilized for indoctrination and suppression of ideas. And since enrolment at Black schools has increased from 860 000 in 1954 to 4.1 million in 1977 repression and suppression has increased.

Control of education is one of the most powerful weapons in the hands of the oppressor — even more powerful than his military arsenal. We do, however, have the satisfaction that no army can withstand the power of an idea whose time has come.

The dilemma of the student in this country is that he knows and understands the machinations of the apartheid planners and tries desperately to sift the chaff from the wheat.

But as the statistics prove there has been no improvement in the plight of the student mass. There cannot be because the government has been sowing thorns and not wheat.

The solution lies not in making recommendations to the government research councils or blaring pontifical statements from various platforms; the solution lies in the wresting of control of education from the oppressors. The oppressed will then have decisive control over the administration of centres of learning. The point must be taken that a free educational system can only operate in a free social order.

Education is too important an aspect of a person's life to leave in the control of the oppressors.

We do not at this stage in our history require supplementary education; rather we need an alternative system of education.

This task must be tackled immediately and urgently.

CSO: 4700/719

FALL IN INTEREST RATES HINGES ON U. S. ECONOMY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 19

[Text]

SOUTH Africa will see the beginning of a downturn in interest rates from the second quarter of this year, provided the expected improvement in the United States economy materialises.

This is the view of Professor Geert de Wet, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Managerial Sciences at Rand Afrikaans University.

Speaking at a Rand Merchant bank function in Cape Town yesterday, Professor De Wet said the softening would be hardly noticeable to begin with, but that the downturn would gather momentum in the second half of 1982.

"By the end of next year, rates will probably be down to at least half their present levels," he said.

Professor De Wet emphasised that the behaviour of the United States economy, which sets the pace for other Western economies, was the critical factor which would affect interest rates.

"If the expected up-

turn in the US economy does not occur in the next six months — and it is already overdue — I'm afraid that interest rates will remain high for the rest of the year and exports will decline even further, thus putting pressure on the balance of payments," said Professor De Wet.

Professor De Wet said that an improvement in the US economy, naturally followed by an upturn in European economies, would spark off an increase in South African exports and export prices.

"When you consider that South Africa exports between 20 and 30 percent of her gross national product, you can see how critical this is," said Professor De Wet.

"I, for one, am optimistic. I don't foresee gloom for the rest of

the eighties and I have no doubt that the South African economy will revive and we will see a growth rate of 7 or 8 percent in the next three to four years," he said.

Turning to inflation, he poured cold water on recent reports that South Africa's inflation rate had dropped.

"That might have happened in December last year, but the true position is that the average inflation rate for 1981 was 15,4 percent, against 13,8 percent in 1980," he said.

He added that he expected the rate to drop to 13,8 this year because of the downturn in the economy.

"Only when we get inflation down to below five percent and hold it there for three or four years will we be able to say we've won the battle," he said.

TOTAL GOLD, FOREIGN RESERVES DROP IN JANUARY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 20

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] SOUTH AFRICA's total gold and foreign reserves started the New Year on the wrong foot by showing a drop of R261,1-million in January.

A big portion of this sharp drop was the result of a substantial decline in the gold holdings because of the lower price.

Figures released by the South African Reserve Bank show that gold holdings alone fell R152,2-million in January from R3,19-billion in December to R3,04-billion at the end of January.

In volume terms, the gold holdings decreased about 130 000 ounces to around 9,16-million ounces from 9,29-million ounces in December last year.

The reserves were valued at R332,14 an ounce, compared with R343,69 in December last year.

The gold content of the reserves rose to 87,19 percent from 86,21 percent in December, while the ratio of gold reserves to liabilities fell to 51,5 percent from 55,7 percent.

An analysis of the figures shows the following movements:

- Foreign Bills increased from R21-million to R35-million;
- Foreign investments decreased from R35-million to R34,5-million;
- Other foreign assets decreased from R454,6-million to R377,6-million;
- Notes in circulation decreased from R2 454,6-million to R2 435,1-million;
- Government deposits decreased from R81,8-million to R45,0-million;
- Deposits by provincial administrations increased from R120,5-million to R132,1-million;
- Deposits by bankers increased from R1 443,2-million to R1 483,8-million.

PROBE INTO FEDMIS-TRIOMF MERGER UNDERWAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text] CAPE TOWN. — The Government yesterday referred the proposed merger between the Triomf and Fedmis fertilizer interests to the Competition Board for advice.

Dr Dawie de Villiers, Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, said in a statement the Government was concerned about the formation of economic power groups and has therefore requested the Competition Board to advise about the desirability of a merger between Triomf fertilizer Investments and the Fedmis section of Sen-trachem.

The Citizen was told by a spokesman of a proposed new fertilizer factory to be established in Mafikeng in Bophuthatswana by June 1 this year, but that his company envisaged to import fer-

tilizer from abroad first at a third of the retail selling price in South Africa.

Planning

He said they were planning, in full co-operation with the Bophuthatswana government, to go for both the Africa markets north of South Africa and for the South African market this year.

The proposed Mafikeng fertilizer concern planned to sell imported fertilizer from Bophuthatswana at about 50 percent less than locally manufactured fertilizers and hoped to gain about 15 percent of the South African market by December this year.

The proposed new company will be founded with major foreign investments and with the Bophuthatswana government holding shares in it.

HIGH RENTS SEEN AS PRICE OF OPPRESSION

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] The following statement has been issued to *MUSLIM NEWS* by Qibla, the Muslim mass movement, on the recent rent increases:

'And did not Allah check one set of people by means of another, the earth would indeed be full of mischief. But Allah is full of bounty to all the worlds.' (Qur'an 2:251)

The tentacles of apartheid are evident in every facet and phase of community 'development', decline and decay.

The recent rent increases are a gross injustice against the oppressed people. Not that this act was needed to expose or prove the fact that the oppressed people in this country have been and are being politically enslaved and economically pauperised.

It is apartheid, its advocates, implementers and defenders who are insensitive to the basic human needs of the oppressed people. It is worthwhile remembering that apartheid is an organised system of oppression, exploitation and injustice.

To expect, therefore, that greater state subsidies will 'solve' the squatter problem, the housing problem and the transport problem is to be truly naive.

The cost of housing and the provision of housing is not just strongly influenced by the idiotic demands of apartheid but is dictated

by the absurd requirements of this ideology.

SYMPTOMS

The present housing shortage, and the related high rent crises, are symptomatic of the high price the oppressed people pay for a commodity they DON'T want, not even free of charge — that is, apartheid. It is obvious that the cost of oppression is always greater than the price of freedom.

It is well and good to appeal that we pay rents that we can afford. But who can afford to live with, under or even next to apartheid? It is, therefore, not only high rents which must go but apartheid as well.

The inter-relatedness of rent increases, exploitative wages, squatter camps, Group Areas removals, no say in local government and no voice in the central government, can only escape the notice of those who do not want to see.

If the Group Areas Act has been described as the worst ever enacted by any government in the world one can well imagine how apartheid ranks as a political system!

The rent increases have therefore

LANDLESS

Because 60% of the 'whites' own homes and only 3% of the 'coloureds' and 0% of the Africans, we are *de facto* a landless and dispossessed people; and as such we are either rent-payers or squatters.

Leasehold or no leasehold land, 'independent' homelands or no homelands, the historical pattern set by the wars of dispossession is still being maintained.

The 'Whites' who form 13% of the population own and control 87% of the land, while the oppressed people form 87% of the population and eke out of living on 13% of the land.

The problem is not the pondokkie, shack or shelter but the LAND on which it must be constructed. This problem will not disappear until the re-distribution of the land is dealt with.

'It is We who have placed you with authority on earth and provided you therein with means for the fulfilment of your life:....' (Qur'an 7:10)

Every human being has the legitimate right to strive for the fulfilment of his life, but not at the expense or cost of other people's lives.

'That which ye lay out for increase through the property of (other) people will have no increase with Allah:....' (Qur'an 30:39)

'Do not do injustice unto others nor let injustice be done unto you.' (Hadith)

As an oppressed people it is our task to ERADICATE oppression and exploitation in all its manifestations and not merely to call for greater state subsidies and for central government

responsibility for all housing.

We can agree that a central government must take full responsibility for housing but definitely not this government because it will maintain the Group Areas Act and thereby entrench racist-created ghettos.

Hitler solved the housing and transport problem but he did not solve the problem of Nazism. In other words, one does not solve a minor problem by amplification of a major problem; one does not cure a slight headache by inducing a more painful one. It is therefore absurd to appeal to this government for greater subsidies and stricter control.

This is exactly the opportunity they use to change the attitude of the gullible towards oppression and oppressors instead of tackling the conditions and factors which oppress us.

Our task is not to prolong our oppression and exploitation but to end it once and for all. We have to condense this senseless suffering into the shortest possible time.

'Man shall have nothing but what he strives for....' (Qur'an)

For this reason it is expected that everyone of the oppressed people will rise up as one man to resist this intensification of economic exploitation against the oppressed people.

Because it is Qibla's aim to propagate, implement and defend the rights of the people according to the injunctions of Islam, without fear or favour, it is therefore necessary for us to realize that the time has dawned when resistance is not sufficient and only liberation will suffice.

PAGEVIEW: DESTRUCTION DECREED BY APARTHEID

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 17, 18

[Excerpt] **Just over 60 families are still showing signs of resistance as the inaptly named Department of Community Development executes the last stage of the destruction of Pageview.**

These families are the last of the 1200 that had lived in the area — popularly known as 'Fietas' — for more than 90 years. Until the Group Areas Act decreed otherwise, Pageview was an area that housed people from all walks of life — the trader and the worker; and, above all, cut across all racial barriers. Integration was not forced upon the people. Those who lived in Pageview chose to do so. However, the apartheid regime does not believe in giving the people a choice.

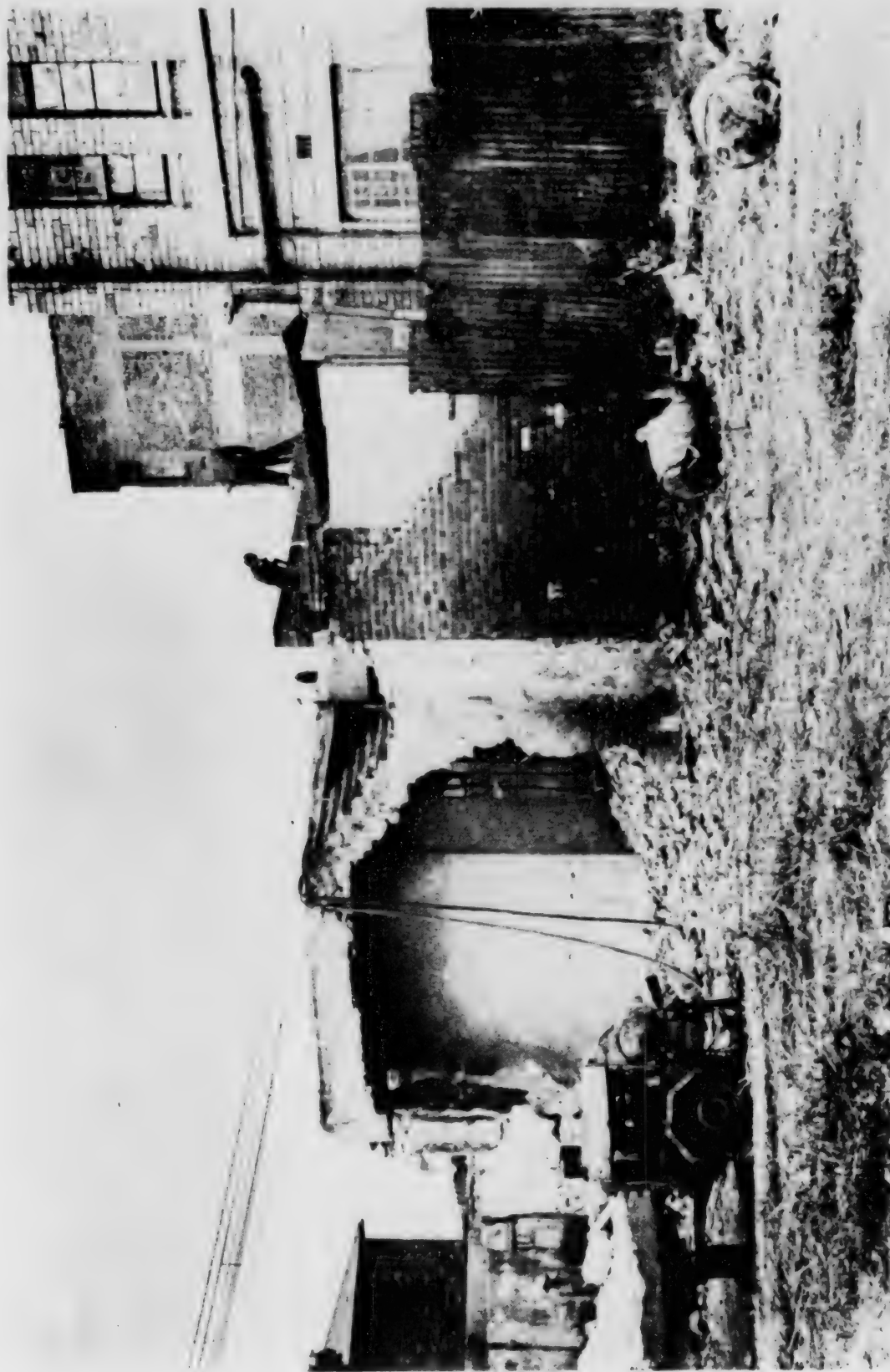
In 1956 Pageview was proclaimed a white Group Area. Six years later the process of removals followed, then the demolition squads and finally the bulldozers. The last shops in the area were forced to close down in 1976. In fact, the last of the shopkeepers in 1976 refused to move to the apartheid showpiece — the Oriental Plaza — and police were called in and force was used.

The former Nationalist Minister of Community Development, Marais Steyn, giving reasons for the removal of people from Pageview, said that the area was a slum and that no facilities existed for the people.

This type of reasoning has been rejected by the former residents of Pageview. They say that the exclusively white area — Vrededorp — which is close to Pageview, was also a 'slum'; it had reached the same stage of decay as Pageview. However, residents in that area were given an opportunity to renovate and repair their homes. No such opportunity was given to the residents of Pageview.

A young man, Mr Mohammed Bulbulia, who was born in Pageview and is now a victim of the system, puts forward the real reason for the removal of the people: 'The whole idea to re-locate the people and "re-develop" the area was a deliberate move to divide our people. The Indians to Lenasia; Coloureds to Eldorado Park and Bosmont and the Africans to Soweto.'

The move to Lenasia, a township south of Johannesburg, has presented many problems to the former Pageview residents as well as thousands of others removed from other white Group Areas in the Transvaal.



The destruction caused by apartheid. Workmen are busy bringing down the last of the buildings in Pageview. What was once a colourful area, throbbing with life, lies in ruins and is a stark reminder that the apartheid ideology is bent on maintaining the historical pattern set by the wars of dispossession. To uproot a community and then render it landless.

Because of the great distance from Johannesburg, where most of the people work, transport costs come as a severe burden, especially in these inflationary times.

They are also forced to pay much higher rentals — up to R320 per month in some cases — and this aggravates the financial burden.

The average electricity bill a household in the newer sections of Lenasia faces ranges from R60 to R80 per month.

CRIME

The dire economic straits the people find themselves in has resulted in a soaring crime rate in Lenasia. Crime figures are also bound to increase if one considers that there are very few social and sporting amenities in Lenasia.

The only sporting amenities for the approximately 100000 people in the township include one swimming pool, one soccer field and cricket fields controlled by the multi-national Transvaal Cricket Council. The TCC is rejected by the overwhelming majority of Lenasia residents and therefore these grounds are used by only a few.

The removals from Pageview have also damaged relations between people. Previously everyone lived in harmony but with the move to the townships the rich have been given certain select sections and the poorer the other. This has further resulted in schools being segregated on a class basis. In Pageview all the children attended the same primary and high schools.

The disruption to social life again adds to the crime rate and creates other problems such as the break-up of marriages, illegitimacy, alcoholism and drug addiction which are common in the townships established by the state.

Former residents of Pageview have rejected recommendations by the President's Council, amongst others, that the area be handed to 'Indians'.

Mr Mohammed Bulbulia, a former resident of Pageview, declared, 'Pageview must be given back to all who stayed there before. We reject the suggestion that Pageview be given to Indians. It was never an Indian area. Accepting Pageview for Indians would be accepting the Group Areas Act and the whole apartheid system; and this we can never do.'

Another resident said that asking for Pageview to be given back to 'Indians' is 'no different from asking for a Lenasia nearer town. And we all know what type of a ghetto Lenasia is.'

Others felt that the same atmosphere of Pageview before the removals can never be brought back to the place and that nothing the state tries to do to placate the outcry from the oppressed will repair the harm done by Group Areas Act removals.

Another view expressed was that if it were decided to give the area to 'Indians' it would only be the rich that would be able to afford to buy land in the area. (The Department of Community Development would of course want to recoup the R43.8 million spent in declaring the area a white Group Area).

'Pageview will be an area for the rich while the poor people will remain in the ghettos. The area should be given to the poor but not only to the so-called Indians. The area, just like the rest of this land, belongs to everybody,' said another former resident of Pageview.

UNCAPTIONED CARTOON DERIDES INFLUX OF POLISH REFUGEES

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 15 Jan 82 p 6

[Text]



GOVERNMENT MAY DEAL WITH COLOREDS FIRST, THEN INDIANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

From JAAP THERON

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY. — There are strong indications in Government political circles that the Government prefers to separate its envisaged constitutional accommodation of the Coloureds and Indians in the envisaged future constitution system and to deal with the Coloured situation first.

The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, referred only to Coloureds when he stated during the censure debate that a separate sovereign parliament for Coloureds was not possible.

Other Government circles apparently also only refer to the accommodation of Coloureds at this stage, which indicates that the Government envisages getting the Coloured issue behind its back first before it deals with the Indian situation.

Close-knit

It is being pointed out

in these circles that the Indians were more of a close-knit but separate ethnic group than were the Coloureds.

Also that the Indians and Coloureds need not necessarily be judged by the same yardstick, but could be approached differently.

Various rumours point to the possibility of a single parliament for Whites, Coloureds and Indians, however, not in the context of either a majority rule setup or unitarian system — the Prime Minister stated categorically that he was against a unitarian state — but to a single parliament with two or three houses.

Logical

Dr Jan Grobler, MP for Brits and the National Party's new chief information officer, said in the February issue of *Nat 80s*, official mouthpiece of the NP's information service, that it was only logical that there would not be more than one Government in the same country.

Misgivings

Others again have their misgivings about the term joint decision-making, and mainly because its meaning is not clarified beyond all doubt.

Some Nats feel that if it was planned to accommodate the Coloureds first, with a view to making them "part" of the White system, "it was a very transparent game".

But if it was not the purpose to accommodate the Coloureds as part and parcel of the White system, they cannot see "why the Indians cannot be accommodated simultaneously in a future constitutional system".

Not policy

Power-sharing has, however, never been Government policy, and according to the 1977 Government proposals, which are presently still the Government's only suggestions before the President's Council, power-sharing is not a substance.

Any move by the Government to establish

any mixed structure on whatever level, following the envisaged recommendations by the President's Council, was therefore likely to have far-reaching effects among all Government-supporting ranks.

This statement was perhaps one of the strongest indicators so far that a two or three house system can be introduced into the envisaged future constitutional system.

But in the meantime the behind-the-scenes debate on the issue is brewing in NP circles.

The main idea that top Nats are apparently chewing on centres on joint consultation between White, Coloured and Indian regarding issues that affects all, in such a way that such consultation did not boil down to the shedding by the Whites of sovereignty over themselves.

Certain schools of opinion, however, talk about joint decision-making — first on local level and later on the central level of Government.

SQUATTERS ARRESTED AT NYANGA DUNE SITE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 82 p 10

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A group of squatters, reported to be between 60 and 80, were arrested during a raid on the Nyanga sand dune site early yesterday.

Administration Board officials, assisted by the police, surrounded the camp about 2 am and broke down makeshift shelters. There were about 103 people in the camp.

Several squatters escaped into nearby Crossroads and the surrounding bushes.

The administration Board officials removed all the shelter material and their possessions, according to a spokesman for the squatters.

Mr Wilfred Makoma, member of the Squatters' Committee that had been meeting officials of the Department of Co-operation and Development, said most of the people in the camp were asleep when the raid started.

"Some of us who heard the vehicles approaching managed to slip into the bushes or into Crossroads, but the inspectors were very swift and most of the people were taken away.

"We didn't expect the raid because we were involved in discussions with the Government on our plight. Now they have even arrested most of our committee members," he said.

Mr Makoma said most of the squatters at the sand dune site were people who had returned after being deported to Transkei last year.

Mr Timo Beruidenhout, Chief Commissioner of Co-operation and Development, met top Department of Co-operation and Development officials yesterday to discuss the raid. — Sapa.

GENERAL SALES TAX INCREASE ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Cas St Leger]

[Text] General sales tax will be increased from 4 to 5 percent from March 1 this year.

This was announced in Parliament yesterday by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, when he presented his mini-budget.

There will also be an immediate 10 percent surcharge on imports.

The measures, it is estimated, will give the Government an additional R1,150-million in revenue for the 1982-83 financial year--R550-million from the import surcharge and R600-million from the GST increase.

Mr Horwood also announced reduced deductions in PAYE for some categories of taxpayers.

The decrease, he said, was brought about by the new final deductions system of tax payments announced last year for people with taxable incomes of under R7,000 a year derived entirely or almost entirely from salaries or wages, including pensions.

Relief

A married man earning R500 a month will find his PAYE deductions reduced by R5 a month, while the same person, if over 70 years old, would find his tax deductions reduced by nearly R12 a month.

Reaction to the mini-budget ranged from the concern and disillusionment expressed by Mrs Jo Hurwitz, president of the Housewives' League, to support from the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut, whose vice-president, Mr Jan Hoek, described the measures as "reasonable in the circumstances."

Unpopular

Trade Union Council general secretary Mr Arthur Grobbelaar expressed deep disappointment over the sales tax increase, saying the tax in general has always been unpopular with the lower income groups and highly unfair towards the unemployed.

Directors of supermarkets are disappointed that the sales tax will not offer relief on basic foodstuffs, while Mr Raymond Parsons, chief executive of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, said that the measures "would undoubtedly be inflationary."

More Hikes

Merchant bankers Hill Samuel see the measures as underlining the seriousness of the balance of payments situation and indicative of further indirect tax hikes in the main budget.

Public Unhappy at GST Rising to 5 Percent

Members of the public are highly dissatisfied with the announcement that the general sales tax will be increased to five percent from April 1, this year.

It became clear through a street survey by THE CITIZEN yesterday afternoon, that Minister Horwood's announcement led to anger and disappointment among the majority of the public.

The government was accused of wasting money and letting members of the public blamed the drop of the gold price as a reason for the future increase in sales tax.

Retailers feel that the increase in sales tax is going to put up the retailers price, which will inevitably cause the consumer to cut down on his spending.

"And this is going to lead to the recession which everybody is waiting for, and which is about to happen," said a businesswoman who did not want to be named.

Mr L Flemming of Berea believes the increase in sales tax is going to snowball.

"It will make inflation 20 percent instead of the present 15 percent," he said.

A Hillbrow widow, Mrs Mona Reilly, described the increase as "horrific."

"The Government is very tough on the working class," she said.

The Government spent the money and they had to get it back somehow, was the opinion of Mr A Dadds of Hillbrow.

"We've expected this," he said. "The consumer is always the one to pay."

Mr J. Wechter of Sandringham, also expected the increase in sales tax for a long time--but couldn't hide his dissatisfaction, yesterday.

"The Government landed themselves in trouble with the gold price, and now they've got to make it up somehow," was his opinion.

"It is terrible," said Ronell Schaffer from Port Elizabeth. "It will definitely hurt one section of the population more than other," she said.

PFP Calls for Food Subsidies

Cape Town--The Progressive Federal party would press for tax exemptions on basic foodstuffs and for food subsidies, the party's spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz, said in a statement yesterday.

He said both the import surcharge and the increase in GST were inflationary.

In addition there was depreciation of the rand, permitted by the Reserve Bank and an increase in the money supply because the Government had failed to finance the deficit by long term borrowing, using instead money created in the banking system.

"We can therefore see the Government is taking no effective anti-inflationary action but, on the contrary, the problem is being aggravated by the Government's own policies.

"Last year the Minister of Finance distributed benefits immediately before the election. This year he not only painted a sombre picture but imposes new taxation which will add to the burden of ordinary citizens and fuel the fires of inflation.--SAPA.

CSO: 4700/713

EXPORTS DECLINE, IMPORTS INCREASE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 21

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text]

By DAAN DE KOCK

SOUTH Africa's exports, including gold, last year showed a drop of 9,1 percent, while imports rose 28,2 percent, according to the latest figures released by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise.

South Africa's imports in 1981 increased by more than R4 000-million and amounted to R18 440,1-million, against R14 381,3-million the previous year.

The reason for the sharp increase in imports is to a certain extent due to the relatively high inflation rate experienced last year, as well as the further growth in the economy.

The poor performance of exports stemmed partly from the sharp drop in the gold price during the year.

Apart from this, merchandise exports, mainly raw materials, were also adversely influenced by the poor economic conditions overseas.

This is the second year in a row that imports have shown a sharp increase. In 1980 they increased by nearly 45 percent.

The sharp increase in imports last year also resulted in a trade deficit of R345,8-million, compared with a surplus of R5 500-million

the previous year.

An analysis of the figures reveals that Europe is still South Africa's most important trading partner.

Last year Europe sold goods to South Africa worth R7 551,4-million, followed by America with R3 085,3-million and Asia with R2 763-million.

South Africa exported goods worth R4 881-million to Europe last year, compared with exports of R5 176,3-million the previous year.

Exports to Asia were slightly higher at R2 181,2-million (R2 002,9-million), but exports to America also dropped back slightly from R2 150,6-million R1 877,7-million.

Exports to African countries amounted to R1 037,5-million (R1 084,5-million).

THEFT OF TELEVISION SETS INCREASES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 12

[Article by Lawrence Mayekiso: "Black TV Brings a New Crime to Soweto"]

[Text]

TELEVISION has brought a new crime to Soweto, with a gang of robbers specialising in attacking residents in their homes and making off with their television sets.

The robberies average about two a night, increasing to three or four a night at weekends.

With the advent of TV 2 and 3 ownership of a television set has become a status symbol in Soweto.

Thieves are cashing in on this for their stolen sets are sold on the back-door market at very low prices as the thieves are eager to get rid of them quickly.

These thefts are likely to make Soweto an area with unlicensed sets.

According to police reports, the robbers seem to be pouncing on residents of Soweto and the surrounding Coloured townships.

From the description

of the thefts, as given by the police, it appears that Soweto has its own set of robbers and the Coloured areas their own.

They pounced on residents of Orlando West and got away with two sets in two homes.

The Soweto robbers travel in a panel van in which they load their loot.

Wearing balaclava caps to conceal their faces, the robbers threaten their victims with firearms and then make off with the television set.

At one home in Orlando West they tied up their victims before disappearing with the set.

In both instances the attacks were in the evening.

Now residents are warning one another to keep their doors locked at night and not to open for strangers.

Fifteen murders were committed in Soweto over the weekend. All were victims of knife stabbings.

ASSURANCE ON ZIMBABWE PASSPORTS GIVEN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 13

[Article by Chris Steyn]

[Text]

ZIMBABWEANS living in South Africa fear they may lose their Zimbabwean citizenship as a result of recent developments over their old Rhodesian passports.

After numerous phone calls from worried Zimbabweans, The Citizen investigated the Rhodesian/Zimbabwean passport issue.

All Zimbabweans had to return their old Rhodesian passports to the Zimbabwean Trade Mission, Johannesburg, after an announcement in December last year by Mr Richard Hove, the Minister of Home Affairs, that all Rhodesian passports would cease to be valid on January 20 this year.

They were all given questionnaires to complete before their passports could be sent back to Salisbury for "authorisation".

"We don't trust these questionnaires, the Zimbabwean Government doesn't need any additional information," a worried Zimbabwean told The Citizen yesterday. "All they want to do is to revoke our Zimbabwean citizenship."

The Registrar-General of the Zimbabwean Passport Control Division in Salisbury, Mr Chigwedera, however, dispelled these fears.

"Their passports will soon be in the diplomatic bag — with our authorisation," he told The Citizen.

According to Mr Chigwedera, it took the Zimbabwean Government some time to get the process off the ground, because of the additional information needed about every applicant.

"But we are satisfied with the information, and no applicant has been turned down yet," he said.

According to Mr T Hawkins of the Zimbabwean Trade Mission in Johannesburg, the process takes three months once the questionnaire has been completed and the passport is sent off to Salisbury.

"We need the Zimbabwean Government's authorisation before we can reissue any old Rhodesian passport again," he said. "After all, we are only officials, you know — not politicians."

"If you have permanent residence in South Africa, why have you not taken up South African citizenship?" was one of the questions which upset most Zimbabweans.

"We are not anti-Zimbabwe, and we don't want to break ties with the country for good," a Zimbabwean said yesterday. "We have family there and our roots are there."

WITWATERSRAND UNIVERSITY INVOLVEMENT IN WORK STOPPAGE HIT

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

ON SUNDAY the University of the Witwatersrand published, in an advertisement, a statement by its chairman, Dr N Stutterheim, in which he appealed to the citizens of the Reef to give "generous support" to the University Foundation during the coming Diamond Jubilee year of the university.

He said: "The university staff and students are allowed free expression of opinion . . . This is regarded as an essential prerequisite to the creation of a campus environment in which students can develop to maturity.

"To ensure that the freedom of expression on day-to-day matters on campus is not inhibited, the Council normally maintains a position of neutrality, but in exceptional cases, on controversial matters of great importance affecting the university, the Council does make statements on contemporary issues."

We can appreciate the reasons for making this statement. The university wants funds, but its image has been tarnished by events on campus, such as the disgusting treatment meted out to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Koornhof, when he addressed students at a lunchtime meeting and the burning of the South African flag, though it has not been established who was responsible.

The university does, in fact, have to project an image of neutrality in matters in which public opinion is divided.

Nevertheless, it officially joined the half-hour stoppage of work in memory of Dr Neil Aggett, the trade unionist who died in detention.

By doing so, it actively participated in a protest which had nothing to do with its functions as an educational institution. The university has protested about the detention of staff and students; it should have left it at that.

Bear in mind that it relies on Public funds, and should not join an action which not only reflects on the Government which supplies it with most of its finances, but may also offend other sections of the population on which it relies for its support.

Put bluntly:

The university may — and does— object to intrusions into academic freedom; it has a right to condemn detention of staff and students, since it opposes the system; but it dare not take part in work stoppages officially in furtherance of protests. Let us make our position absolutely clear. We do believe the university is deserving of the support of the public, but it will have only itself to blame if people who believe that the university should stay out of work stoppages and other radical

forms of protest decide that they would rather not support the institution.

As for Anglo American Corporation, we think that its public statement on the stoppage is also deserving of censure.

It says that "in the absence of specific charges his (Dr Aggett's) detention would be seen by many as unjustifiable and his death mysterious" (a statement we hardly expect from a corporation like Anglo American, which should also be neutral in matters such as this).

Anglo adds: "We do, however, sympathise with the depth of reaction which has led to the proposed stoppage, and requests from employees to observe the period of mourning will be treated accordingly."

In a leading article yesterday, we suggested that industrialists should not take sides on the issue. We regret Anglo has done so since, as a public company, it also relies on the goodwill and support of people who do not necessarily share its "sympathies" on this matter.

It is time the University of the Witwatersrand and companies like Anglo appreciated that they have a responsibility towards people other than those with whom they identify.

Their responsibility is towards the community at large, and particularly those who support or invest in them without wanting them to be politically involved.

CSO: 4700/713

TRIAL OF PRO-COMMUNIST STUDENTS CONTINUES

De Vries' Testimony

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Sandra Lieberum: "Expert Describes Red Disrupting Tactics"]

[Text]

THE encouragement of protest strikes by workers was high on the Communist Party's grand plan to disrupt and replace capitalist and democratic states with socialist societies the Johannesburg Regional Court heard yesterday.

A witness, Mr Izak Daniel de Vries, said he was not only acknowledged as an expert on revolution and communism but also on banned publications of unlawful organisations.

His studies include the Africa Alliance made up of the African National Congress, the SA Communist Party and the SA Congress Trade Unions.

He was called to testify yesterday, the third day of the trial of four Witwatersrand University students, Mr Benjamin Greyling (20), Miss Elaine Rose Mohamed (20), Mr Michael O'Donovan (21) and Mr Leslie Lax (23).

They have pleaded not guilty to charges of manufacturing, and distributing posters commemorating the

60th anniversary of the SA Communist Party, an organisation declared unlawful in 1960.

The confiscated posters read: "July 30 — workers unite — 60th anniversary of the SA Communist Party".

Mr De Vries told the court that had the words "workers unite" not been included it could have been argued that the posters were merely to commemorate an historical event.

The conclusion to Karl Marx's manifesto contains the phrase "Workers of the world unite".

Although the Communist Party in different countries had different tactics, some even using the guise of democracy to gain power, all had one common purpose which spread across territorial borders — to overthrow capitalistic states and establish socialist societies and communism, Mr De Vries said.

Violent

"The establishment of Communism happens by way of violent revolution," Mr De Vries said.

He read from the banned mouthpiece of the SA Communist Party, The African Communist and explained the mouthpiece advocated strikes as one course of action. He further read of ways how trade unions could be manipulated.

The Communist Party viewpoint was that strikes united workers, and the organisation referred to strikes as "schools of war" where people learnt that only a united front could succeed.

Referring to the date on the posters, Mr De Vries again read from the organisation's mouthpiece. It referred to "the 60 fighting years" and confirmed that July 30 1921 was taken as the foundation day of the banned organisation in South Africa.

Made aware

"In one way or another South Africans had to be made aware of our anniversary," the mouthpiece stated, Mr De Vries said.

Posters were one way of achieving this, and also a way of obtaining new recruits.

He could not say whether the posters would have had the same impact in inciting persons to unlawful acts as the propaganda in communist publications did, but added that anniversaries were usually celebrated with accompanying speeches.

"It is part of a process to overthrow a political system with violence. With this purpose in mind propaganda is a very valuable aspect of the struggle," Mr De Vries said.

The hearing continues today.

Mr A van Wyk is prosecuting. The students are defended by Mr D de la Hunt SC, of Cape Town, together with Mr M Basillon, instructed by Fridella Jans and Associates.

SACP Strategy

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Sandra Lieberum]

[Text] It was improbable that the South African Communist Party would put up posters bearing its own name only and so risk the anger of its ally, the banned African National Congress, whose help was essential in any attempt to overthrow the present regime.

"It would upset the ANC terribly if the SA Communist Party got large amounts of money from Russia and flooded the townships with literature and posters in direct competition with the ANC," submitted defence counsel yesterday at the Johannesburg Regional Court trial of four University of the Witwatersrand students charged with manufacturing and distributing communist posters.

Mr Benjamin Greyling (20), Miss Elaine Rose Mohamed (20), Mr Michael O'Donovan (21) and Mr Leslie Lax (23), who have all pleaded not guilty, yesterday wore black armbands and ribbons, thus associating themselves with those who observed a national day of mourning for Dr Neil Aggett, who died while in detention.

"At the present stage of their (the SA Communist Party) strategy they would never put up a poster with no reference to the ANC," said defence counsel during cross-examination, an expert witness on revolution and communist tactics, Mr Izak Daniel de Vries.

Mr De Vries agreed that the SA Communist Party needed the ANC as it lacked the infrastructure in South Africa to go it alone.

He, however, would not agree that, unlike the ANC, who claimed responsibility for acts of sabotage to publicise its name, the SA Communist Party was standing in the wings and waiting.

Mr De Vries explained that although "for both the initial phase is the overthrow of the existing regime, the ultimate objectives of the ANC and SA Communist Party are very different."

Defence counsel suggested that at this stage feelings were very sensitive and the SA Communist Party would, on the face of it, give all credit to the ANC "to use the ANC and later destroy it, but they can't say so now because they are in alliance."

The expert witness said the court should not lose sight of the fact that the SA Communist Party stated in its own literature, circulated in underground publications, its own aims and said it had its own role to play in the "struggle," which was being promoted as a struggle by the workers.

Since the 1976 riots the SA Communist Party has been promoting its own image to the extent of distributing leaflets in letter bombs with only its own name and its aims.

Furthermore, the ANC also saw the struggle to overthrow the present regime as being a class struggle involving the workers, and so the ANC might encourage the SA Communist Party to heighten the consciousness of the workers.

Defence counsel however claimed that if the SA Communist Party issued posters to be put up at bus shelters bearing their name only, "they would pull down all the devils in hell on their heads from the ANC."

The prosecution claims that the posters, exhibits before court, constituted a "call-up" of workers bearing the words "July 30 workers unite, 60th anniversary of the SA Communist Party."

The defence claims the posters are "nothing more than a birthday card" and the words "Workers unite" are in a banner carried by a person in a sketch on the poster, thus making it a pictorial depiction of the slogan of those who belonged.

The defence further claimed yesterday, the fourth day of the trial, that at the time of the anniversary many newspapers recorded the fact that it was the 60th anniversary of the SA Communist Party and lecturers at universities took the opportunity of lecturing on this.

The wording, claims the defence, is not far removed from South Africa's motto of "Unity is strength" and the cry of "Solidarity" heard daily in Poland.

CSO: 4700/713

DEPENDENCY ON IMPORTED MACHINE TOOLS TO CONTINUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 19

[Text]

Industrial Reporter

DESPITE the Government's concern about soaring imports, South Africa's R200-million a year dependency on imported machine tools would necessarily have to continue for many more years, Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, said in Johannesburg yesterday.

Opening the Machine Tools '82 exhibition at Milner Park show grounds, Dr De Villiers assured delegates from the seven overseas countries exhibiting at the show that the Government had no immediate plans to clamp down on imports of production machinery which for 1980/81 reached a record level of R200-million.

"The remoteness of the South African market from its major supplying countries and the concomitant high transport cost of heavy production machinery offers a great measure of natural protection to the local manufacturer.

"And, in terms of the Government's policy of affording viable industries reasonable tariff protection where necessary, such protection is already being applied on a selective basis in respect of imports of production machinery," Dr De Villiers said.

He assured foreign exhibitors that the Government was fully aware of the Republic's dependency on overseas know-how and skills.

But Dr de Villiers urged the local machine tool industry to exploit the opportunities which the manufacture of specialised machinery could offer.

"It is in the field of innovation and specialisation that the local manufacturer can obtain a competitive edge over the imported product," he said.

Machine Tools '82 is featuring exhibits from Britain, Italy, West Germany, Spain, Taiwan, the Argentine and France.

VILJOEN: WOMEN MUST SHARE IN DEFENSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] WHITE women and members of other population groups would have to be given a greater share in South Africa's defence, the Chief of the Defence Force, General Constand Viljoen, said in Pretoria last night.

He was speaking at a Pretoria Press Club function at which he received the club's "Newsmaker of the Year" award on behalf of the SADF.

Gen Viljoen said more men than at present would be compelled to do military service as an extension of the initial national service period was not regarded as fair towards prospective students and the youth.

The Permanent Force, which made up about seven percent of the SADF, could not handle the situation on its own and a more even distribution of the defence burden among the population was necessary to make the entire country secure.

The threat to South Africa in the coming years would arise from the "Russian imperialistic expansionist craving" in Southern Africa. However, as Russia had its hands full with the struggle in Afghanistan and the crisis in Poland, it was highly unlikely that Russia itself would get involved

in the sub-continent.

Russia would rather, "as is presently the case", make use of surrogate forces and other collaborators to achieve its goal, Gen Viljoen said.

In South Africa the Soviet Union, which was "the biggest suppressor of nationalism outside its own borders", would still continue to try to manipulate Black nationalism for the realisation of its own aims.

"It is obvious that Moscow's pressure on the ANC and the SACP (South African Communist Party), who once again confirmed their solidarity with each other last year, will be increased to show results.

"Their co-operation with the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation) is in line with the aim of launching deeds of terror which will have international repercussions. The onslaught will intensify as the Government succeeds with its initiatives to find constitutional solutions for South Africa's internal problems.

"Russia is not in a position to provide any financial, educational, medical or agricultural aid to our neighbouring states, but is and re-

mains the greatest exporter of violence.

"Weapon purchases by Swapo and neighbouring states since March, 1981, run to R11,25-million. If things continue in this way, certain states could

WINNERS OF ARMY COMPETITIONS ANNOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 14

[Text] The winners of the Army intercommand and inter-unit competitions for 1981 are: High standard of discipline and administration: (a) Best territorial command: Southern Cape Command; (b) Best unit: Infantry School.

Logistic administration and occupational safety: (a) Best command: Northwest Command; (b) Best unit: 4 Field Regiment.

Fitness

Physical Fitness: (a) Best command: Southern Cape Command; (b) Unit: I Parachute Battalion.

Shooting: (a) Best command: Southern Cape Command; (b) Best unit: I Parachute Battalion.

Shooting (SAMR Shield): Best command: Southern Cape Command.

Shooting (Chief of the Army Trophy): (a) Best combat unit: I Parachute Battalion; (b) Best non-combat unit: North-Western Command Workshop.

Shooting (Postal League): (a) Best Command: Northern Transvaal Command.

Warfare

ISA Corps Trophy for the formation which obtained the best results during training in conventional warfare at the Army Battle School: 81 Armoured Brigade.

Overall winner of Inter-command Competition (Grand Prix): Southern Cape Command.

Overall winner of Inter-unit Competition (Grand Prix): Infantry School.

Sport

Army Sportsman of the Year: Capt O W "Ockie" Oosthuizen (rugby).

Army Sportswoman of the Year: Sgt (Mrs) M Phillips (archery).

Army Veteran Sportsman of the Year: WOl AJA Coetzee (athletics).

Army Sports Administrator of the Year: Sgt S Vassis (boxing).

Bands of the Army lent pomp and splendour to the prize giving ceremony of the Defence Force in the Johannesburg Civic Theatre last week.

Among the VIP's who attended the ceremony were Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, chief of the Army, Dr Danie Craven, president of the South Africa Rugby Board and the mayoral pair of Johannesburg, Mr and Mrs Cecil Long.

For Dr Craven the evening was a trip down memory lane when he was surprised by one of his former cronies--Professor Piet du Plessis, who was Dr Craven's roommate when they were still students at Stellenbosch.

[Photo Caption] Colonel Anton Van Graan, commanding officer of 1 Parachute Battalion, receives the trophy for the best unit for physical fitness from Lieutenant-General Jannie Geldenhuys, Chief of the Army, at the Defence Force prize-giving ceremony in Johannesburg.

CSO: 4700/719

COUNTRY BARRED BY TWENTY-THREE WORLD SPORTS BODIES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] South Africa was currently barred from 23 international sporting associations, the Minister of National Education, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, said.

Replying in writing to a series of questions by Mr Dave Dalling (PFP Sandton), Dr Viljoen said invitations to South Africans to take part in sporting events in Canada, England, Taiwan, West Germany and the United States, were withdrawn during 1981 while South Africa was barred from taking part in a karate event in Japan.

South Africa in the meantime paid nearly R150,000 in financial assistance from Department of National Education funds for sportsmen and women from overseas to take part in 31 different types of sport in South Africa last year.

Dr Viljoen said the invitations which were withdrawn were to South Africans to take part in the women's squash rackets world championships in Canada, the World Games for the deaf in West Germany, club and school rugby in England and Taiwan, the International Millrose Games in the United States and the Hoechst international city marathon in West Germany.

The international sports associations from which South Africa was barred were the bodies controlling athletics, basketball, boxing, weightlifting, powerlifting, netball, cycling, football, wrestling, swimming, chess, canoeing, yachting, fencing, speed skating, tennis, waterskiing, women's hockey, women's squash rackets, badminton, ice hockey, croquet and table tennis.

South Africans still had full membership and enjoyed full participation in billiards and snooker, baseball, archery, surf riding, formula 'K' racing, golf, hanggliding, men's hockey, jukskei, karate, small-bore rifle shooting, clay-pigeon shooting, target casting, power boating, power flying, women's cricket, aerobatics, life saving, body building, light-tackle boat angling, model yachting, motor sport, men's squash, underwater sport, pistol shooting, polocrosse, practical pistol shooting, radio drivers, model radio flyers, bowling, bowling for the blind, roller hockey, roller skating, equestrian sport, softball, schwinger, cruising, skiboat angling, snowskiing, game-fish angling, sport for the deaf, sport for the physically disabled, surf life-saving, gliding, tug-of-war, trampoline, home built aircraft sport, parachuting, freshwater angling, casting, veteran motor sport, modern pentathlon, and hot air ballooning.

A total of R2,917,900 was allocated in 1980/81 to be spent by his department on the advancement of sport and recreation by all population groups, Dr Viljoen said.

A total of 34 groups of foreign sportsmen and women took part in sporting events in South Africa with financial assistance from the department in amounts ranging between R1,500 and R20,000.

CSO: 4700/713

CHANGE IN SPORTS-POLITICAL SITUATION SEEN AS UNLIKELY

Capetown MUSLIM NEWS in English 15 Jan 82 p 15

[Text]

Sport and sporting relations, which were to have seen such drastic changes in 1981, have not changed their character or definition in the South African apartheid context even at the start of 1982 and, quite frankly, we foresee no dramatic changes in the sports-political set-up in this country in the coming year.

We are aware that certain concessionary changes are being planned to accommodate sport in the Group Areas Act, the Bantu Urban Areas Act, the Separate Amenities Act and the Liquor Laws but we are not convinced that these 'concessions', which will be designed to prescind the application of permits, will in effect be change in the real sense of the word.

In our opinion the few words added to an Act of Parliament which says that henceforth it will no longer be necessary to apply for a permit to allow blacks, coloureds or indians to play sport in a white group area during a legitimate fixture, or that an amenity set aside for a particular race group may be used by members of other race groups during the pursuit of a legitimate sports event organised by a 'recognised' sports body does not constitute change. All it does in fact do is to replace many different permits with one permit written into the apartheid laws to accommodate sport for as long as it pleases the

particular Minister concerned and the Nationalist Party Government, its causes and its congresses.

The entire structure of Government will still be based on colour and ethnic difference and the theme will remain race separation. In short, the much wanted change that is being promised will not constitute change at all.

The 'authorities' have been very adept at using words to confuse their opponents and at most times even their followers. As an example: It has been clearly stated a number of times over that racially separate education and racially separate school sport are non-negotiable aspects of the Nationalist Government policy. At the same time it was announced that Craven Week Schools Rugby and the Schools Nuffield Cricket Week are not regarded as legitimate schools activities and that the students themselves and their parents will have the final say on whether or not they would take part in these sports events. This was obviously done to accommodate the 'Coloured' Rugby Federation team in the Craven Week Competition and also to allay the perennial embarrassment to Dr Danie Craven and his South African Rugby Board when schools and school principals, especially from the Transvaal, refuse to allow their white boys from playing with and against black boys.

In the last schools Nuffield Cricket Week held towards the end of 1981 in

Pretoria, six black boys played officially in this competition for the first time. When it became known that these boys had been selected there was a big problem about their accommodation. After some feverish background negotiations, the 'authorities' allowed them a special concession to live with the rest of their teams at a school hostel, 'in order not to cause embarrassment' but warned very definitely, that 'it will not happen again.'

We were amused (or was it saddened) last week when we read an article by one Cliff Adams in which he wrote of the 'John Passmore cricket week for black school boys.' Beside drawing a parallel between the white Nuffield Week and the black Passmore Week, this misguided former sportsman points to the fact that four coloured boys were selected for the black Passmore Week XI. How much more racist or racially demented can one get? It is so utterly nauseating and sick. It makes one wonder what has happened to sport for the sake of sports. Must all sport — even children's sport — constantly have a political and racial connotation?

South African sports writers, almost without exception, bemoaned the political interference in sport when they reviewed the year's sports events a few weeks ago. Everyone castigated the international community for its so-called 'political hypocrisy'. Only one commentator, in our opinion, gave an honest assessment of the sports-political situation as it pertains in this country. It is worthwhile to reproduce this short column by Brian Barrow of the Cape Times.

Other commentators try to overcome the countries sports problem with money. One suggested that if a Million Rand can get the five best golfers in the world, South Africa has the financial capacity to get the best international tennis players, cricketers, soccer players and even

the hardened amateur rugby players.

APOLOGISTS

We want to suggest that this may be true over a very limited short-term but does it solve the problem? Are people who suggest such solutions not apologists for a despicable and hated political ideology?

One sportswriter has the temerity to warn that the international community does not only want changes in sport, it wants one-man-one-vote. May we ask that sportswriter and anybody else what is wrong with one-man-one-vote? Has anybody at all the right to deprive any other adult the right to vote and to be voted for? Is it not a sacred religious principle that one should do unto others as you would want them to do unto you?

Therefore, if one claims for yourself the right to deprive others of what should be their inalienable birthright, do you have the right to complain if you are deprived of something which is not even an essential component of life?

These sportswriters, in their patriotic zeal, have revealed themselves as selfish individuals and are in truth not helping the cause of sport in South Africa. It is such a tremendous contradiction to directly or indirectly support the cause of political separation, yet in the same breathe laud the exploits of an Omar Henry or an Errol Tobias in multi-racial sports teams. Is it because they set themselves up as judges of moral issues or is it because they are only interested in the many inches of sensational copy they can write when the system has been bucked. Writers and commentators must realize that they too have a moral responsibility to their readers. If they are not equipped to delve into the political realms then they must stay out of it; a blind biased approach will not change this society which is as politically abnormal as ever it was!

TRIAL OF WIT STUDENTS CHARGED WITH COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Article by Sandra Lieberum: "Police Accused of 'Fun-Forcing Women'"]

[Text] **POLICE** were yesterday accused in court of leaving a detained student naked to study photographs and telling another it was much more fun to force a woman to confess.

The accusations were raised by defence counsel for Mr Benjamin Greyling (20), Miss Elaine Rose Mohamed (20), Mr Michael O'Donovan (21) and Mr Leslie Lax (23). Yesterday was the second day of the trial of four Witwatersrand University students who are being charged with communist activities.

Two of the accused, Mr O'Donovan and Mr Lax, made statements before magistrates. Mr Greyling refused to make a written statement but "broke down" after reading a letter from his mother.

The defence claims he was told the letter would be withheld from him till he talked.

Miss Mohamed wrote out her own statement, but the defence claims this was after she was placed under Section 6 of the Terrorism Act.

The four were arrested after the discovery of posters urging the commemoration of the Communist Party's 60th anniversary.

Admissions

The investigating officer, Captain A P van Niekerk of the Security Police, yesterday testified regarding the statements and the alleged verbal admissions.

He said the accused told the police, without pressure being placed upon them, of the events which led to the discovery of the posters.

The defence claims it was strange that in the case of Mr Greyling and Miss Mohamed they suddenly changed their minds and assisted the police.

The defence claims that Mr Greyling was taken to the prison doctor, where he complained of treatment he

received. A report was made out and a complaint was also made to the magistrate who visited detainees to check on their welfare.

Denied

Capt Van Niekerk said he had heard of the complaint. He denied that after reading the doctor's report he told Mr Greyling: "It would be best to co-operate otherwise you might lose privileges, such as a warm place to sleep and enough food."

Mr Greyling was later left naked to look at pictures of suspects, the defence claims.

Capt Van Niekerk admitted he knew Mr Greyling was a vegetarian, but said the fact he was given meat for two weeks had nothing to do with his department.

Capt Van Niekerk admitted suspects were normally terrified of being placed under Section 6.

Miss Mohamed had been placed under Section 8. She allegedly broke down and "talked".

Blue chair

The defence claims

she was told she would be made to sit on the blue chair and she thought she was about to be electrocuted.

Capt Van Niekerk said all the departmental chairs at the office at John Vorster Square were covered with blue.

She was also told, according to the defence, that "no one need ever know what happened to you here. We can do anything we want to and sometimes it is more fun getting things out of a woman".

The police allegedly also said to her: "You Left types always want to go on about how you are people and not women — well, you had better not forget you are a woman and there are a whole lot of us here."

The trial continues today before Mr H Oosthuizen.

Mr A van Wyk is prosecuting and Mr D de le Hunt, SC, of Cape Town, assisted by Mr M Bassion, instructed by Pricilla Jana and Associates, is appearing for the students.

BRIEFS

BURGLARS RIFLE SECURITY DOCKET--Burglars broke into a State Prosecutor's office at the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court at the weekend and rifled through a certain docket handled by the security police. A police spokesman yesterday confirmed that the prosecutor, Mr Johannes Pretorius, of office No 5 had laid a charge at John Vorster Square yesterday. Mr Pretorius told police that he had left his office, of which he has the only key, on Friday afternoon. Yesterday morning, just after 8 a.m., he unlocked his office door and a chair which had been put on to another, toppled down. Mr Pretorius noticed that the fanlight above the door was open but he was certain he had closed it on Friday before he left. He alerted the police and fingerprints were taken at the cupboard in which security dockets were kept. Indications were that the burglars had handled a certain docket Mr Pretorius had in the cupboard. Police would not say which docket it was. Nothing was stolen or reported missing from the official file. It is believed that the burglar or burglars copied some of the official documents from the file. Police found that the fanlight was forced open and on the inside a chair had been put on another to facilitate climbing down through the small window. John Vorster Square detectives are investigating. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 3]

SWAZI-KOMATIPOORT RAIL LINK--The building of a railway line connecting northern Swaziland and Komatipoort was approved by Parliament yesterday. The Railway Construction Bill, introduced by the Minister of Transport Affairs, Mr Hendrik Schoeman, went through all its stages with opposition support. The Bill provides for a 61 km line to be built to Border Gate where it will be connected with a Swazi line from Mpaka. The line is aimed at serving the Mhlume sugar refinery and will also open an alternative route through Swaziland to Richard's Bay for the Eastern Transvaal. The project was welcomed as a constructive step which would help cement and improve relationships with Swaziland. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 4]

PFP MOTION ON AGGETT--Attempts by the Progressive Federal Party to introduce an unopposed motion of condolence as a result of the death of the trade union leader Dr Neil Aggett, who died in detention, were thwarted in the Transvaal Provincial Council yesterday. The leader of the Opposition, Mr Douglas Gibson (PFP, Bezuidenhout) proposed as an unopposed motion "that this council expresses its regret at the death of the late trade union leader Dr Neil Aggett and conveys its condolences to his family." When members of the ruling National Party opposed

the motion it fell away and Mr Gibson gave notice that he would present the motion, in an extended form, for debate next Wednesday. His extended motion called for the council to convey to the Government its concern of the increasing use of detention without trial as a instrument of punishment against people who had not been charged with any crime and who had not been subjected to the due processes of the law as these were understood and accepted in the democratic world.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 3]

DUTCH SEEK VOLUNTARY EMBARGO--The Hague--Foreign Minister Mr Max van der Stoel yesterday proposed a voluntary Dutch embargo of oil and new investments against South Africa. The socialist Minister's proposal came during the parliamentary debate on the 1982 foreign affairs budget. The question of Dutch trade--especially through its major oil industry--with South Africa is an important issue in Holland where opposition to apartheid has broad-based political and religious support. "An official oil embargo against South Africa is and will be what the government wants," the Minister told parliament, but suggested that until it could be enacted, the government seeks a voluntary oil embargo, the new investment ban and a limitation on imports from South Africa. Mr Van der Stoel said an official trade embargo would require exemptions from the European Economic Community. A spokesman for the opposition to the ruling coalition accused Mr Van der Stoel of trying to shift the government responsibility for enacting a boycott onto industry and business. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 5]

ESCALATION OF COL, INFLATION--Cape Town--The increases in GST and import duties would push up the cost of living by at least R1,500-million, Mr George Bartlett, the New Republic Party's economics spokesman said yesterday. In a statement, Mr Bartlett said the Minister of Finance had once again gambled on the price of gold and come unstuck. "He has mismanaged the economy by not reading the danger signals and by ignoring our repeated warnings. "The R1,100-million shortfall in tax revenue from gold is going to be painfully extracted from the already hard-hit public through the increase in GST which will yield an estimated R600-million and increased import duties will yield another R550-million." The greatest sufferers would be those with fixed incomes and pensioners.--SAPA [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 2]

ARCHBISHOP FITZGERALD HAS STROKE--The Roman Catholic Bishop of Johannesburg, Archbishop Joseph Fitzgerald, was admitted to the Johannesburg Hospital after suffering a stroke and sustaining head injuries in a fall. Archbishop Fitzgerald (68) was reported to have been unconscious with blood streaming from his head when an ambulance carried him out from his office in the cathedral on the corner of End Street and Saratoga Avenue in Johannesburg yesterday afternoon. He was taken to the Johannesburg Hospital for emergency treatment where officials were awaiting instructions to transfer him to a private hospital. The archbishop apparently suffered a stroke just after 3 p.m. and fell, injuring his head against furniture in the office. Initial reports from the provincial hospital early last night were that he was "in a serious condition." Archbishop Fitzgerald, formerly from Bloemfontein, took up the position as Archbishop of Johannesburg in March 1976. The Johannesburg diocese has 300,000 members--the largest numerically in the Roman Catholic Church in South Africa. He has a reputation for challenging the church on questions of race and social justice. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 17]

INDIAN SHIFT MOVE--Indian families living in Pageview are unconcerned at the latest round of eviction notices from the Department of Community Development, giving them until February 28 to shift out of the area. "We get them every three months and we are still here--and we will probably continue to get them every three months," Mr Chandu Soni Hari, a spokesman for the Save Pageview Association, said yesterday. "We are not shifting to Lenasia and the department knows this. "Although shifting is against all our principles, the 93 families remaining in Pageview are willing to shift to Fordsburg--when and if the Government declares it an Indian area. "The Group Areas Board doesn't meet again until March, and as far as I know, Fordsburg is not on the agenda, so there is no way the department can shift us out on February 28," he said. Since February last year, 52 families have shifted out of Pageview after the Government had declared it a White area. Traditionally, Indians have lived in Pageview since the days of Oom Paul Kruger. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 9 Feb 82 p 10]

DETAINEE IN HOSPITAL--The detainee who was admitted to hospital, Dr Liz Floyd, after the death in detention of her boyfriend, Dr Neil Aggett, is still undergoing psychiatric treatment in the Johannesburg Hospital. Now another detainee being held under the Terrorism Act, Miss Rene Roux (24), is believed to have been admitted to the hospital. It has been reported that Miss Roux has been subject to fainting and vomiting spells in recent weeks. She was apparently admitted to the hospital weak from undernourishment. Miss Roux, formerly a researcher at the SA Institute of Race Relations was detained on November 22 last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 82 p 2]

MAIZE FOR FERTILIZER--The South African maize industry has been given permission to obtain 200-thousand tons of fertiliser from overseas on an exchange basis. The chairman of the Maize Board, Mr Crawford von Abo, said the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Valliers, gave the green light for fertiliser to be imported in this way in Johannesburg yesterday. At the meeting (which was also attended by representatives of the maize producers' organisation, the Maize Board and Union Grain) the Minister of Agriculture and of Fisheries, Mr Piet du Plessis, supported the principle of such an exchange agreement which he said, would be of great benefit to the maize industry. Mr Von Abo said legal experts had already begun drawing up the agreement and he would be flying overseas next week to attend the signing. Describing the matter as "very sensitive," he said he could not disclose from where the fertiliser would be obtained. The approval of a trade agreement was the first in the history of the maize industry and presented what he termed a "new dimension" for marketing. In the present economic climate and in view of high production costs, it was essential that everything possible should be done to export maize under the prevailing favourable circumstances. Dr De Villiers said he favoured any commercial transaction with the outside world that benefitted South Africa. However, he pointed out that the Government was not negotiating contracts dealing with the export of maize.--SAPA. [Note: Newspaper reports have suggested the deal is with Romania.] [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 13]

DETAINEES, PRISONERS--A total of 100 people were at present detained under Section Six of the Terrorism Act and 14 under Section 22 of the General Laws Amendment Act, the Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, said yesterday in a written reply to a question by Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP Houghton). The Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said yesterday that 54 sentenced prisoners had been transferred to mention institutions during 1981. He was replying to a question by Mr Alf Widman (PFP Hillbrow). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 82 p 4]

BARTERING OF MAIZE--South Africa will barter a certain quantity of maize from its current large surplus for fertiliser, Maize Board chairman Crawford von Abo says. "He told REUTERS in an interview the Maize Board had obtained ministerial approval to barter in respect of a fixed, but undisclosed quantity of maize. He said the decision to barter maize for production inputs was a new concept in South African grain trading. Von Abo said the proposal to barter South African maize for fertiliser stemmed from last month's trip to Europe by himself and Maize Board general manager Hendrik Nel. He declined to say which country would supply South Africa with fertiliser in exchange for maize, but said he would give further details when contracts are finalised. The maize industry will benefit from bartering as fertiliser will be made available to South African farmers at prices below those of locally-produced fertilisers and maize will be exchanged at a premium, Von Abo said. He said bartering was part of the Maize Board's more sophisticated approach to marketing. He announced last October that South Africa would begin using US futures markets for its export maize more systematically, and two Maize Board members are currently in the U.S. examining this. By using futures markets more systematically, marketing abroad will become more elastic and options will be increased, he said in October. Von Abo said the Maize Board had had to look at the world economic climate and the high cost of industry inputs and would have to do everything possible to facilitate production and marketing. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 18]

WOMEN POLICE RESERVE--The success of the South African Police Reservists who have assisted the regular force for the past 18 years has resulted in the decision to include women in this crime-fighting unit. The Minister of Police, Mr Louis le Grange, yesterday announced he had agreed in principle to the appointment of women of all population groups to the South African Police Reservists: as in the case of men reservists all women volunteering for this unit would be thoroughly screened. The basic qualifications required is that all applicants must be at least 21 years and in possession of a matric certificate or equivalent, although certain exceptions may be made. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Feb 82 p 5]

GOLD PRICE DROP 'WORRYING'--The South African economy remained strong and buoyant, Mr Horwood said. There were, however, a number of short term difficulties which required immediate attention. One of these was the present balance of payments position. One of the main problems facing the economy was the drop in the average price of gold. The average price had dropped from \$613 an ounce in 1980 to \$460 last year and to \$383 during the past two months. An indication of the effect of this was that a drop of \$100 an ounce meant a loss of R11,000-million a year in revenue to the Treasury.--SAPA. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Feb 82 p 12]

APPROPRIATION BILL--The Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood, gave notice yesterday that he would introduce a R4 900-million Part Appropriation Bill this week. The Leader of the House, Mr Fanie Botha, announced that the Bill's second reading would be moved tomorrow and debated on Monday, February 22. The Bill provides for the interim financing of State expenditure until the Budget is approved by Parliament. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 4]

WRAB'S DEFICIT--The accumulated deficit in the general account of the West Rand Administration Board was R8,9-million on March 31, 1980, compared with R1,8-million the previous year, according to the Auditor General. In his report on the finances of the board for the 1979/80 financial year tabled in Parliament yesterday, Mr W G Schickerling said the general account reflected a deficit of R11 605 265 for the year and after taking into account other amounts and balances, the accumulated deficit amounted to R8 993 180, compared with R1 855 593 the previous year. Although this deficit increased by more than R7-million, investments were raised by R5 949 244 to R13 029 579. Compensation claims totalling R7 085 989, plus interest at 11 percent a year, were lodged with the board's insurers. No provision had been made for these claims in the 1979/80 financial statements, while repair and replacement costs totalling R2 260 186 for destroyed or damaged assets were charged to a suspense account. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 4]

PUBLIC SERVICE RESIGNATIONS--Resignations of White personnel from the public service--excluding the police, defence force, prisons and education departments--outnumbered appointments by more than 21 percent last year. This was disclosed by the Minister of State Administration, Dr Andries Treurnicht, in a written reply to a question by Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeoville). Dr Treurnicht said 5 361 Whites were appointed during 1981 while 5 526 resigned. Comparable figures for non-White personnel were not available. In 1979 and 1980, appointments outnumbered resignations. Dr Treurnicht said 19 273 posts for Whites and non-Whites out of a total complement of 120 440 were vacant on June 30 last year. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 4]

SATS FINANCING--Frankfurt.--The South African transport System is raising 50-million marks through a private placement of four-year Eurobonds yielding 10,5 percent, market sources say. Invitations were going out last night from lead manager Berliner Handels and Frankfurter Bank.--Reuter. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 19]

CSO: 4700/709

TENSE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ANC, GOVERNMENT REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 28 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text] **THERE** is "a sense of growing anxiety" in Swaziland over the African National Congress and reports of the pending withdrawal of the ANC representative in the territory, a well-placed foreign observer said yesterday.

He was commenting on the tense relationship in the tiny kingdom between the ANC and the Swazi authorities in the wake of the arrest at a roadblock of two suspected ANC cadres and the search for a third suspected ANC man who was with them.

Last month the ANC representative, Mr Stanley Mazibela, was summoned to Lusaka, Zambia, for talks with senior ANC leaders after a series of events signalling growing tension between the Swaziland authorities and the ANC.

The events included:

- The arrest of Mr Mazibela near Lomahashe on the Swazi-Mozambique frontier for allegedly not being in possession of a police permit as required by the Refugees Control Order. He was held in custody for about two days.
- The interception of a party of about 10 ANC men by Swazi soldiers near the Swaziland-Mozambique border.
- The death of two ANC cadres near the Swazi-South African border after their car

was attacked by unknown gunmen in what Swaziland's Commissioner of Police, Mr Titus Msibi, later labelled a "serious incident affecting the security of Swaziland".

Visited

The Swazi Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla Dlamini, has twice visited Lusaka in the past six weeks. According to diplomatic sources, talks on the deteriorating relationship between the Swazi Government and the ANC were held with President Kenneth Kaunda and ANC officials on one or both occasions.

On his return from the second visit Prince Mabandla declined to disclose the nature of a "special message" he was mandated to deliver to President Kaunda from King Sobhuza II or to comment on reports that the ANC's presence in Swaziland had been discussed.

Replaced

Several Southern African sources reported yesterday

that Mr Mazibela might be replaced in Swaziland. Mr Mazibela could not be contacted for comment yesterday.

One informed source told the Rand Daily Mail that the withdrawal was being considered for Mr Mazibela's own safety. Mr Mazibela is too well known — having been in Swaziland since the mid-1960s — and is therefore vulnerable to attack by hit squads, the source said.

Mr Mazibela is said to be trusted by local Swazi people and the effectiveness of the ANC is to some extent dependent on him.

His withdrawal would thus result in less effective ANC presence in Swaziland.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY HEAD: INSECURITY WORSE

Paris AFRICA AFP in English No 2865, 22 Jan 82 p 19

[Text]

KAMPALA, January 21 - Ugandan opposition Democratic Party leader Paul Ssemogerere has repeated charges that insecurity in the country is now worse than under dictator Idi Amin and blamed the ruling Uganda Peoples Congress, the Army and the special police force for most of the violence in the countryside.

At a press conference in Kampala today, he accused UPC officials of provoking violence by prompting the Armed Forces to mount operations, ostensibly in a search for anti-Government guerrillas.

"The rate of killings, rape and looting in Uganda today far exceeds any we have had in any single year since independence in 1962", Mr. Ssemogerere said. "This is unprecedented".

Ugandan President Milton Obote said two weeks ago that anyone saying insecurity in the country now was worse than under Amin ought to see a psychiatrist, following Mr. Ssemogerere's earlier attack on the Government's handling of security problems.

The opposition leader criticised the deployment of the Army instead of the police for internal security purposes, and said the Government should agree to set up an authoritative commission of inquiry that would establish the causes of insecurity in Uganda and suggest remedies.

Mr. Ssemogerere also said there should be inquests after every violent death to establish who was behind the killing.

He accused the Government of using intimidation and bribes from public funds to persuade opposition Members of Parliament to defect to the UPC. Seven Democratic Party MP's have recently "crossed the floor".

"It is a carrot-and-stick method", he said, adding : "The Government is pre-occupied with frustrating the opposition and silencing everyone". (A.F.P.)

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ISSUES 1981 REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] **LOW** income Zambians were hit harder than those in the higher income bracket by 1981 price increases while Zambia Airways faced a critical liquidity crisis resulting from losses and the Rural Development Corporation (RDC) made a K2.5 million loss in the same year.

These observations are contained in the 1981 economic report released by the National Commission for Development Planning in Lusaka.

The report says the combined consumer price index rose by 13 per cent last year compared with 11.7 per cent in the preceding period.

It singles out the removal of subsidy on mealie meal as having contributed to the highest weight in consumption expenditures of the low income group.

The upsurge in prices was characterised by poor local production which was affected by domestic money supply movements.

Because the domestic economic structure is heavily dependent on outside sources for supply of various goods, both capital and consumer

goods and essential production units and domestic prices movement have been affected by an upsurge in import prices.

The inflationary pressures arising from imported goods have multiplied further through domestic demand and supply rigidities which prevented domestic production to keep pace with demand.

The failure of economic activity to recover its momentum in 1980 and 1981 affected central Government revenues and expenditures.

Budget estimates for 1981 which projected modest increases over the 1980 have been provisionally scaled down.

Revenue from taxation comprising personal and company income tax, customs and excise duties, other tax sources and minerals revenues is the largest source for Government revenue.

The RDC's K2.5 million during the first nine months of 1981 did not augur well for the corporation's projected pre-tax profit of K1 million during the same period.

The forecast for the year was a pre-tax loss of slightly more than K3 million, the report says.

Despite these losses some of the RDC subsidiaries have continued to do better in profit-making.

Giving the operational performances of various companies under RDC, the report

says that Zambia Pork Products (ZAPP), up to September 1981, achieved a pre-tax profit of K53,000 compared to K275,000 in the previous year.

The Poultry Development Company faced many problems mainly from poor availability of quality feeds ending up with an anticipated loss of K470,000.

AFF, another RDC subsidiary, made some improvements in its performance over the preceding year. The turnover was expected to exceed K10 million before ending up with a loss of K338,000.

The Zambia Agricultural Development Company faced marginal reduction in sales during the year and by December 1980, it made a loss of K753,000.

The Kawambwa Tea company has continued to make progress with sales for the first half of 1981 reaching K706,000 as compared to K630,000 in 1980.

The Cattle Financing Company too made tremendous improvement in this period. By the end of September it had recovered K480,000 from loanes as against K340,000 in 1980 to register an increase of 41 per cent.

The report adds that the AFC projected to recover almost K20 million in this period despite operational constraints.

Zambia Airways incurred a loss of K3.8 million during the

half year ended March to September 1981, attributed to escalating aviation fuel prices and the depression in the cargo market which slumped by half compared to the same period in 1980.

CSO: 4700/687

MUNDIA ORDERS PROBE OF NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Jan 82 p 7

[Text] **PRIME Minister** Mundia has ordered a probe into the affairs of the National Council for Scientific Research following allegations by workers that the administration is corrupt.

The investigations are being carried out by senior officials from the National Commission for Development Planning.

Confirming the probe, assistant director for the commission Mr Leonard Nkhata said a four-man team from the ministry had been ordered by director-general Dr Leonard Chivuno to investigate the affairs of the council whose chairman is Prime Minister Mundia.

Workers had alleged that the administration was corrupt and that there had been favouritism in promotions. Among charges were that recruitment policies were unfair and biased against Zambians in favour of expatriates.

Allegations of tribalism had been made against the administration who discriminated against workers on tribal grounds in giving loans.

General secretary for the council, Dr Sitali Silangwa was not available for comment

on the investigations which started on January 11.

Mr Nkhata's team was informed there was evidence a senior officer in the administration abused his office by diverting council employees to work on his farm "for stretches of up to 12 days using council transport, petrol and manpower."

According to evidence submitted instead of being disciplined the officer had now been promoted.

Another senior official had been implicated in the theft of furniture from a junior officer at Mount Makulu Research Station. But the council had undertaken to repay the loss of the furniture to the junior officer and the money had not been recovered from the culprit.

On promotions, the workers claimed these were not done on merit and accused Dr Siangwa of being biased against qualified Zambian scientists.

As a result a senior Zambian scientist had recently resigned after returning from an advance training course overseas and joined a United Nations agency. His wife, a degree holder had also submitted her resignation to join him.

When a delegation of workers' representatives recently approached the management, Dr Silangwa allegedly told them: "If you are frustrated bolt out."

Other cases cited of "misuse of Zambian personnel,"

involves a Zambian senior accountant who after his return from a course was transferred to the personnel and the chief accountant's post for which he had been groomed given to an Asian expatriate.

One of the workers submitted to Mr Nkhata's team: "We feel that the National council for Scientific Research had already enough qualified Zambians to fill most of the posts being held by expatriates. "We feel that the Prime Minister, should take immediate measures to remedy the situation."

There has been "undue delays" in the appointment of deputy general secretary and his assistant as a result of which there was "poor" administration of the organisation.

Asked to comment on what action the commission would take against those involved in the scandals, Mr Nkhata who has already submitted a report to Dr Chivuno said:

"At the moment it is not proper for me to say anything beyond what I have already done."

However it is understood that workers have demanded that the recruitment procedure at the council be revamped and an independent committee set-up to monitor the employment of both professional and general workers.

WILLIMA SAYS CIVIL SERVICE 'RIDDLED WITH INEFFICIENCY'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] **THE Civil Service is riddled with indiscipline and widespread inefficiency, secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima said in Lusaka yesterday.**

To restore discipline in the Civil Service, Mr Willima declared 1982 a year of discipline and "if need be, heads will roll."

Opening a two-day meeting of permanent secretaries at Mutungushi Hall, which he labelled "a watershed meeting," Mr Willima said he would leave no stone unturned to ensure discipline was restored in the service.

Indiscipline in the Civil Service was manifested in laziness and truancy, thefts, dishonesty and lack of integrity in what some civil servants said or did resulting in lies and rumour-mongering and low productivity.

There was lack of punctuality both in arriving at work and in actual starting of work; lack of genuine loyalty to the President and commitment to the Party resulting in corruption and unpatriotic acts as well as carelessness towards Government property.

He said the service had failed to deliver the goods to the people and had become a breeding ground for conflicts, lies, rumour-mongering and misunderstandings.

"We badly need discipline in the Civil Service if we are to

improve our performance."

He said the meeting had come seven years too late because a timely administrative watershed should have been launched immediately after President Kaunda's Watershed speech of 1975.

National

The purpose of the meeting, he said, was to look seriously into the role of the service in management of national affairs, discipline and financial control and proper care for Government property.

He noted with dismay that despite sound recommendations and advice given by the Auditor-General each year, the situation on financial discipline was getting worse every day.

"The image of the Civil Service has been further tarnished by court convictions in cases of thefts by public servant and by occasional surfacing of the so-called scandals such as Tika, Taw and Kanyama."

As controlling officers, permanent secretaries should take the blame and full responsibility and that it was imperative to work out effective measures to stamp out "this sad stigma once and for all."

Mr Willima emphasised the meeting was a watershed between maladministration and administration. From now on

the axe would not only fall on erring controlling officers but on erring staff as well.

Controlling officers should not only take a personal interest in the day-to-day administration of public funds but must ensure all stores and Government property under them was properly utilised.

"You must be courageous and put your foot down against unreasonable requests for cash, fuel, motor vehicles or any other facility or service."

It was important for controlling officers to be well versed in the financial and stores regulations to avoid over-dependence on advice.

He observed that some administrative heads did not follow the working procedures. He called for coordinated work to ensure accurate interpretation of National Council, Central Committee and Cabinet decisions.

Under no circumstances should delegation of duties be allowed to degenerate into relegation or complete hand-over of duties to subordinates as this would become dangerous delegation.

Senior officers should cultivate a habit of keeping records of what they delegated with a view to following them up while those who received instructions should report back.

Mr Willima said development was the most cherished aspiration and a pressing need in all Third World countries and that Zambians looked to the Civil Service for the implementation of projects.

He reiterated President Kaunda's words at the opening of Parliament that inefficient civil servants should not continue as liabilities in the system nor wait to be reminded to go out.

Such workers had no genuine and valid cause to continue staying in the service.

CSO: 4700/687

GOVERNMENT TO BEGIN NEGOTIATIONS WITH IMF NEXT MONTH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government is to start negotiations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on arrangements for the drawing of K250 million under the Special Drawing Rights (SDR) next month.

Mr Musokotwane said subject to the outcome of the discussions, the first drawing should be made in May.

Zambia made a total drawing of K302 million last year out of a total of K820 million.

The performance criteria would be set to determine the drawings and any breach of the ceilings governing the amount of credit extended to both the Government and the private sectors by the banking system would lead to a cancellation of the facility and forfeiture of drawings on the foreign exchange under the arrangement.

Mr Musokotwane called for financial discipline by controlling officers in Government and other organisations which depend on borrowing for their operations.

In view of the ceilings by the IMF, it was imperative that total expenditure during 1982 should be within the provision of the Budget.

He warned that any additional expenditure in the form of supplementary warrants not supported by savings would merely exacerbate the pressure on the Budget and would lead to a breach of ceilings governing the amount of credit

extended to both the Government and the private sector by the IMF.

It was pertinent that all controlling officers observed this fact. Financial discipline and control was a critical requirement for the successful implementation of the country's current investment programme and the structural adjustment policy of which it formed a major component.

For the past six years, the country has recorded balance of payments deficits except in 1975 when a surplus of K158 million was achieved.

These persistent deficits had led to the worsening external payments position. External payments arrears stood at K47 million by the end of 1980 and as at September 1981, they had risen to about K560 million but declined to K420 million by the end of December.

This reduction in payment of arrears was achieved with the help in part of resources received under the IMF extended fund facility and the drawing of K60 million made under the IMF compensatory financing facility in November last year.

He said during 1981, stringent measures were applied on the issuance of import licences and the allocation of foreign exchange under a committee of ministers.

But in spite of these controls the actual level of imports was estimated to have increased to K907.2 million as compared to K884.5 million the previous year.

Zambia's oil import amounted to K205 million in 1980 as against K130 million last year, maize imports amounted to only K12.8 million in 1981 as compared to K45.7 million in 1980. Fertiliser imports rose from K47 million to K50 million.

MINISTER SAYS NATION MUST BRACE ITSELF FOR MORE SACRIFICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] IN view of the grim past that Zambia has experienced and the bleak outlook ahead, the nation must brace itself for more sacrifices and hard work. Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane said yesterday.

And in order to correct the economy, he said there would be need for structural adjustments whose major component would be the re-allocation of scarce resources away from consumption to productive uses.

"This is the cardinal theme of this year's Budget," Mr Musokotwane told the House.

He said the nation should brace to bear any price increases that would arise during this and subsequent years particularly from continued reduction of subsidies on maize and fertiliser.

He said that this year, the subsidies had been reduced to K87.9 million as compared to an allocation of K124.7 million the previous year.

As part of measures to resuscitate the economy, it was the intention of the Government to effect progressive increases in the size of the capital budget so that a greater amount of resources was devoted to productive investment.

In the light of the foregoing, the capital budget had been increased from K225.8 million last year to K331.6 million this year. Recurrent expenditure has also gone up to K1,169.4 million this year from K966.5 million last year.

"I believe that the increase is more than just symbolic in view of the real constraints on revenue."

He explained that K270.8 million of the amount was expected to be financed by foreign loans and that the major areas of capital expenditure were as follows:

Agriculture and water development from K40 million to K47 million, works and supply from K83 million to K106.8 million, power, transport and communications from K21 million to K23.2 million and health and education from K22.6 million to K25.1 million.

Outlining the rest of the budget, he said K744.4 million was for recurrent expenditure, K425 million for constitutional and statutory expenditure, K1,169.4 million for total recurrent expenditure, K331.6 million for capital expenditure, K1,501 million for total expenditure, K1,038.3 million was recurrent revenue and K462 million for the overall deficit.

He said he would be compelled to limit Government's recourse to bank borrowing to K130 million because of the need to curb the potential inflationary impact of this form of financing.

Restrictions on borrowing from commercial banks would also apply to individuals and companies for the same reason.

Addressing the House on the industrial and investment policy, Mr Musokotwane said over the next few years, the industrial sector would develop a base towards labour intensive industries utilising a significant portion of domestic resources.

He said there were plans to make the export trade enterprising and lucrative and that in liaison with his colleague in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Government would take measures in this direction.

ZNS COMMANDANT RAPS ADVOCATES OF ZNSIS SCRAPPING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] ZAMBIA National Service deputy commandant Colonel Dickson Zulu has taken a swipe at critics who advocate the scrapping of national service.

Colonel Zulu charged that people who did not appreciate Party programmes were the ones calling for the scrapping of the Zambia National Service.

He described such people as "malcontents and anti-revolutionaries." Some individuals had made it a point to always shun Party programmes like the ZNS.

"It is not true to say the public is advocating the scrapping of Zambia National Service."

Col Zulu said this at the weekend when he officiated at a graduation ceremony of the sixth intake of Form Five school leavers at Mumbwa big concession.

Many countries, he said, had national service programmes aimed at revamping discipline and productivity.

"For example in one country, a boxer was imprisoned and stripped of his title for refusing to serve in national service.

"To say we should scrap

Zambia National Service is not a tactical way of solving the situation. People should suggest how best we should run the service."

It was sad that since the inception of the ZNS programme, the rate of desertions had increased from one intake to another.

But despite this, the ZNS had continued to release recruits and enrol at various institutions of learning.

Hampered

"We appeal to the Party and its Government to allow the continuity of ZNS programmes without undue obstacles by imposing deterrent punishments on those wanting to sabotage this national programme by allowing desertions or harbouring those recruits who desert from ZNS camps."

Among the major problems facing the ZNS were economic problems which had hampered realisation of its goals.

"This has been dictated by world economic recession. But the measures the Party and its Government is taking now will rectify the situation," he said.

Some people did not support ZNS programmes because they were ignorant

of the role the organisation was playing in the political, social and economic development of the country.

He told graduating students to be ambassadors of the service.

"The public must be able to tell the difference between those of you who have gone through the corridors of discipline and citizenship in the ZNS through your patriotic behaviour both in public and private life," he said.

MINISTER SAYS INDUSTRIES PERFORMING BELOW PAR

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] **THE performance of the mining, manufacturing and construction industries is below par, Minister of Finance Mr Kebby Musokotwane has said.**

Mr Musokotwane, presenting this year's Budget in Parliament yesterday, attributed the poor performance to low foreign exchange earnings as a result of low copper demand.

The shortage of foreign exchange increased difficulties in industries which depended on imported raw materials.

He said this affected employment and economic growth and determined the levels of pay settlements with trade unions as they had to take into account the critical economic situation prevailing in the country.

On the state of the economy, he said in the light of lack of a real increase in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) last year, nothing was anticipated this year and preliminary estimates available showed that last year the GDP declined by 1.8 per cent in real terms.

The rate of inflation which was brought down to ten per cent in 1977 jumped to 12 per cent.

Influenced the performance of the economy, he said the average price of copper last year was K1,554 a tonne compared with K1,692 a tonne in 1980. This represents a decline of 8.2 per cent. Copper earnings for

1981 were K840 million compared with K884 million the previous year.

The foreign exchange earnings from the mining sector in 1981 amounted to approximately K942.6 million against an estimate of K1.2 billion. The outlook for this year was uncertain despite the likelihood of falling interest rates, the cautious optimism regarding the recovery from recession by the major consuming countries and the current low stocks of copper.

The market for cobalt was also depressed last year and the prospects for this year were bleak.

Mr Musokotwane said the decline in copper production was because of the deteriorating ore grades, shortage of skilled manpower, inadequate levels of investment, labour unrest, recurring shortages of spare parts and escalating costs of inputs, machinery and equipment.

Consequently, the industry's value declined by 52.3 per cent. The mining industry's contribution to the GDP declined from 16.2 per cent in 1980 to 7.6 per cent last year.

He said there was a marked deterioration in the financial position of the mining companies and as a result they contributed only K1 million

to Government revenue compared with K41 million two years ago.

The mining industry's heavy borrowing from banks was a source of great concern to the Government as it reduced resources available for lending to other equally important sectors of the economy.

On manufacturing, the minister said the continued reliance on imported raw materials contributed heavily to the difficulties the country was going through and urged local industries to use more of the domestic raw materials.

He expected that the incentives available under the provisions of the re-enforced Industrial Development Act would lead to a significant improvement in the performance of the manufacturing industry.

EEC FACT-FINDING MISSION DETAINED IN BOTSWANA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 29 Jan 82 pp 1, 8

[Excerpt] THE entire 26 European Economic Commission and African, Caribbean and Pacific Countries fact-finding mission to Zambia including Zambian dignitaries and journalists were detained at Kazungula in Botswana for two hours yesterday.

The detainees included Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mr Otema Musuka, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa, Livingstone district political secretary Mr Chisanga Mpepo, district executive secretary Mr Nelson Mapala and other Government officials.

The mission which arrived in Lusaka on Wednesday from Angola on a fact-finding mission of the effects of liberation wars in Frontline states flew to Livingstone yesterday.

It entered Botswana through

Kazungula across the Zambezi river on a pontoon at a point where Zambia, Caprivi Strip, Botswana and Zimbabwe meet.

There is a South African military installation on the Caprivi Strip.

Botswana security forces detained the delegation on the other side of Kazungula because some delegates allegedly took pictures of the South African installation from "Botswana soil."

It was later learnt that Botswana authorities were not informed of the ministers and delegates' visit to that country.

"Supposing those soldiers there (Caprivi Strip) opened fire and killed members of your delegation, who would be blamed?" a Botswana warrant officer asked Mr Musuka.

Mr Musuka and Mr Subulwa pleaded with the Botswana

soldiers to release the delegation as it was on a "very important" mission, but the warrant officer insisted on having films from delegates who took pictures.

The deadlock was resolved when the delegates agreed to hand over the films.

Later at a luncheon at the Musi-o-Tunya Hotel leader of the team Mr Francis Butagira said the detention exemplified the tension of the Southern Africa sub-continent.

CSO: 4700/687

PRC BUILT MILL CANNOT OPEN UNLESS FOREIGN EXCHANGE MADE AVAILABLE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] THE Kabwe Textile Mill being constructed by Chinese experts will not be commissioned as planned unless foreign exchange urgently needed to import pumps and pre-treatment machinery for the project is made available.

This was announced by Kabwe Urban council executive secretary Mr Robinson Manase when he presented the council's annual report to a council meeting at the weekend.

The Government allocated K1 million for the project last year against an estimated expenditure of K4 million but out of this allocation only K685,000 was released because of cash flow problems.

The council had as a result diverted about K1 million from its internal sources to meet its contractual obligations at the mill and to keep the contractor on site.

"As the position became critical, the Government advised the Zambia National Provident Fund to make available to this council a short-term loan of K3 million repayable by 1984 with interest at eight-and-a-half per cent."

But out of that amount the ZNPF only released K500,000 in November last year while the rest would be released after complying with legal formalities.

"The immediate requirement for the mill is a foreign exchange allocation of K1 million to import pumps and

sewage pre-treatment machinery needed for the project. Without these, it will not be possible to commission the mill. Any delay in obtaining the foreign exchange allocation is bound to affect the timely completion of the project."

PARTY SECRETARY DISCUSSES ROLE OF PARASTATAL MANAGERS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] **PARTY Secretary-General Mulemba has directed managers of parastatal organisations to help find ways of reducing inflation and deliver goods and services to people efficiently.**

He rebuked managers who were pointing fingers at each other and sought solutions to problems affecting their operations from illusionary platforms.

Mr Mulemba was addressing parastatal chief executives at a meeting he called at Lusaka's Mulungushi Hall to discuss the economy of the country and Party organisation.

He informed the meeting, which was attended by members of the Central Committee and Zimco director-general Mr James Mapoma, that the meeting was being held at a crucial time when the nation was fighting to overcome repercussions of the world economic crisis and under development.

This was a time when the country had declared war on poverty and its offshoots.

The nation must continue to move forward or face the consequences of economic backwardness.

"We have to choose between greater creative production or starvation, discipline or chaos, unity or fragmentation, or political decay."

The Party chief urged managers to consider themselves servants of the people.

The meeting was one in a series they would hold from time to time in the construction of what President Kaunda called a "great and prosperous nation," he said.

The Party viewed the managers' positions as important and decisive in its efforts to bail Zambia out of the current economic quagmire.

Managers were activists of the economic success of the nation as they controlled and influenced the switches and processes that determined the final success of UNIP.

They held the key to decisions for greater production by the Party in its effort to provide food and lead the people to prosperity.

He called for self-reliance in beef, pork, poultry, dairy produce, fish and increased tonnage in copper, cobalt, coal and other minerals.

The managers, he said, should gear themselves for Party programmes to provide shelter to the people resulting into the construction of decent houses with clean water so as to eradicate unauthorised settlements.

They should follow Party objectives to clothe the nation which must be achieved by the manufacturing sector using local raw materials such as cotton.

He appealed for efficiency and discipline to weed out late-coming, laziness, rudeness at work and usher in an era of polite workers.

"It must be an era when courteous conductors, hostesses, hotel and public house personnel flourish and the members of the public feel most welcome.

"It must be an era of a creative and honest manager, a truthful and reliable trade unionist and a responsive and trustworthy politician."

He said transportation must be translated into viable and visible railroads and that communication should have dependable air service, schedules, reliable running trains and working telephone links.

Redress

Managers were the starting point of the whole political process because what they failed to provide might constitute a demand by the people to the Party for redress.

By satisfying people's demands they inevitably reduced political activity related to the satisfaction of that need.

Mr Mulemba said a Party policy to provide certain basic needs became an input into the national managerial system as much as an omission by operational managers of the country's economy became an input into the political system.

"It is therefore, important to understand your role relative to the political process

in the nation. Indeed, your role is divisible into the human side or sociological aspects of production and the technical side associated with improving techniques of production."

The managers' human side of their role included objectives to sustain society's existence at higher levels and the need for them to be concerned as a matter of belief and not for emoluments but the quality of services they rendered and hard work.

"This demands political consciousness, discipline and the will to improve the quality of and the application of your skills."

CSO: 4700/687

MPLA, UNITA TROOPS REPORTEDLY HARASS WESTERN PROVINCE CITIZENS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] TROOPS of the ruling MPLA party in Angola and rebel guerrilla elements of UNITA are harassing people in Western Province, Sinjembela MP **Mr Alber Limbo** charged in Parliament yesterday.

There was a feeling of "perpetual insecurity" in the province because the Government had "seemingly abandoned" the people to their fate.

Mr Limbo said because most Zambians in the province did not have registration cards made it difficult to determine who was a foreigner.

Because of that guerrillas from UNITA and troops belonging to MPLA constantly harassed people.

He challenged Prime Minister **Mundla** to tell the nation what measures the Government was taking to allow the people of Western Province "enjoy the fruits of Independence".

Earlier Minister of State for Home Affairs **Senlor Chlef-talness Nkomeshya** told the House that there were 27,033 Angolan refugees in Zambia.

Of this number 11,338 were in Western Province.

CSO: 4700/687

GOVERNMENT GIVES MORE INCENTIVES TO FARMERS, INCREASES BUDGET AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] THE Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the development of agriculture by giving more incentives to farmers and increasing Budget allocation to the industry.

Mr Musokotwane said the Budget allocation to agriculture for this year would be increased from last year's.

The Government has reduced farmers income tax rates from 25 to 15 per cent.

He told the House the performance of the agricultural sector last year was impressive and the Government was determined to ensure that agriculture obtained a greater amount of credit than it did last year.

In line with the Government's policy of giving top priority to agriculture "it is our objective to grant this sector a commensurate share of the credit available for lending to all sectors of the economy."

The Government was committed to the diversification of the economy and everything possible would be done to achieve this goal.

The response from the farming community to the incentives announced by President Kaunda under the "operation food production" programme and those announced in 1980 was tremendous.

Significant

The agricultural sector recorded an estimated growth rate of 9.8 per cent last year. There was a marked increase in marketed maize of 3.5 million bags over the 1980 level of 4.2 million giving a total of 7.7 million bags.

This, he said, was a significant achievement for which the farming community deserved praise. Once given the appropriate incentives, the farmers will positively rise to the challenge of increasing production.

It was gratifying that the production of other marketed crops was quite high. In the year under review 374,000 bags of sunflower were produced as against 344,000 in 1980.

The production of soyabeans is estimated to have increased to approximately 41,000 bags in 1981 compared to 39,000 the previous year, and 34,000 bags in 1979. The output of wheat is estimated at over 134,000 bags as against 106,000 bags in 1980.

There was increased output of sugar and paddy rice but the performance in seed, cotton and tobacco was unfavourable, he said.

Mr Musokotwane said the Party and its Government would continue to encourage the agricultural industry by providing incentives and concessions wherever possible.

He was convinced that by sustained implementation of appropriate pricing and credit

policies, among other measures, the nation would be able to reverse the deteriorating internal terms of trade between the urban consumer and the rural primary producers.

Mr Musokotwane added that the trend where the rural areas had been subsidising the urban areas in food supplies should be checked.

MP SAYS BUDGET 'MERE RHETORIC' BECAUSE OF INADEQUATE CAPITAL

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] A MEMBER of Parliament yesterday charged that this year's Budget address containing policy pronouncements aimed at resuscitating the ailing economy was a mere rhetoric because of inadequate capital allocation for implementation of the programmes.

Debating on a motion of supply Kawambwa MP Mr Titus Mukupo, cautioned Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane to take matters seriously and avoid "just doing things as a matter of routine because there are machines to collect figures".

Noting that this year's allocation for capital expenditure had only been increased by a "meagre" K2 million from last year's, he asked "to be forgiven" because he did not agree with the recommendations spelt out in the Budget that they

would help put the economy on its feet.

Mr Mukupo, who quoted several reports which have been established on the state of unemployment and financial affairs in the country, charged that misallocation of funds was rife and called for tight control.

Mr Mukupo said there was need for the country to stand on its own feet through investment in capital projects because the international bodies whose money was borrowed, were reducing their lending capacities.

CSO: 4700/687

PARTY SECRETARY 'SATISFIED' WITH CUBAN COOPERATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Excerpt] ZAMBIA and Cuba are a good example to the South African racists of how a determined people can overcome imperialism and ensure respect for human dignity.

Party Secretary-General Mulemba said this at Freedom House yesterday when a delegation from the Communist Party of Cuba called on him.

Mr Mulemba said Zambia had overcome racism, which imperialists used as a source of exploitation, by abiding to principles of human dignity.

At the same time Cuba had achieved great victories against imperialist manoeuvres.

The Party chief described the system of apartheid separate development in South Africa as not genuine development but pure exploitation.

Mr Mulemba thanked the Cuban Communist Party for responding to UNIP's invitation at short notice. The delegation had come at a time when Zambia and the Southern African region as a whole was facing a crucial time.

"We are confident that with the close cooperation of Cuba and the peace-loving international community committed to human dignity and

justice, we shall pull through successfully."

He told team leader Mr Jorge Risquet Valdes that Zambia was satisfied with the cooperation from Cuba and that besides being non-aligned countries they shared a common stand on many international issues.

Mr Mulemba lauded Cuba for its support of liberation movements and for helping African sovereign states consolidate their independence.

In reply Mr Valdes, who is member of the political bureau of the Communist Party central committee, paid tribute to President Kaunda and the people of Zambia for their contribution to the liberation of Southern Africa.

Mr Valdes said now one could pass through independent states from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean by going through Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique.

PAPER'S PROBE OF FIRE-FIGHTING SERVICES NOTES 'ALARMING SCENARIO'

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 31 Jan 82 pp 1, 7, 8

[Article by Robby Makayi]

[Excerpt] **THERE would be an uncontrollable holocaust if a major fire broke out or a passenger airliner crashed in Zambia because the existing fire services are incapable of containing such catastrophe.**

This alarming scenario came to light during investigations conducted by this newspaper on the fire service situation in Zambia.

The sky-scrapers mushrooming all over the country would be towering infernos if fire broke out especially in upper floors because the fire brigades do not have equipment to reach those levels.

While the fire brigades could contain small air crashes, fire experts contend they are ill-equipped to deal with a major crash of a passenger aircraft.

The fire brigades in Zambia are generally ill-equipped and under-staffed with no back up facilities. It is estimated it would cost at least more than K40 million to bring the fire service to acceptable standards.

The Government is aware of this situation because a report on the fire service in Zambia was presented to it in October 1980 by a sub-committee set up by the then minister of Power, Transport and Communications General Kingsley Chinkuli. The committee was headed by director of civil aviation Captain Patrick Kawanu.

But up to now, the Government has not taken any action to implement the recommendations of the committee. Experts are worried a lot of lives and property would be lost if nothing was done to improve the situation, should a fire disaster occur.

According to the report presented to the Government, the situation is "very bad".

It states: "The investigations have revealed that the situation as it exists at local government fire stations and airports is very serious. Appliances available are far much below the required standards and very old that the safety of property in cities and towns and the safety of travelling passengers at airports cannot be guaranteed.

"Going by present day litigation fires involving aircraft accidents, Government would be involved in large compensation payments if the deficiency of our fire service is found to be contributing to failure to save lives in the event of an air crash.

"There is great need to embark on immediate improvements of fire services both at local government fire stations and airports," the report states.

The committee noted that the equipment has become very old and has outlived its life and needed replacement as maintenance was proving expensive.

Breakdown of appliance meant having no fire cover for the city or airport for several days as spares were not easy to come by.

The committee estimated then that it would cost K30 million for new equipment to bring the situation to acceptable standards. But with inflation and inaction from the authorities, experts estimate the cost would now be more than K40 million.

Fire experts gave several examples of the inadequacy of the nation's fire fighting system.

In Lusaka for example, where there are buildings like Findeco House with 22 floors and Society House with 19 floors the Lusaka City Fire Brigade has a 26 metre hydraulic platform which they say can only reach the fourth floor although the brigade claims it can reach the eighth floor.

If there was a fire in the upper floor, people could die of fire or smoke. Both buildings have popular entertainment restaurants on their last floors.

Kapiri Mposhi, a fast growing town, has no fire brigade. It is covered by the brigade in Kabwe. Last year, there was a fire at the glass factory and the Kabwe fire brigade had to race there leaving the whole of Kabwe unprotected.

When the British cargo airliner Dan Air crashed near Lusaka International Airport in May 1977, it required Lusaka City Fire Brigade and the Civil Aviation Fire Brigade at the airport to fight the fire leaving the entire city without fire services in case of an emergency.

Centre

Lusaka, with a population of three quarters of a million is served by only one fire station.

Kafue had no fire engine when a fire broke out at the Kafue Textiles some time ago. The township has now only one engine, and yet it is fast becoming an industrial centre with many plants being set up which use highly inflammable substances like at the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia.

All major towns and cities have huge petrol depots which could burst into flames and

cause a major disaster in the absence of adequate equipment.

The supply of foam is sporadic and the country has no chemicals to extinguish the highly volatile Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG) which is now being introduced in the country for use in vehicles.

Accessibility and communications is another problem. In the absence of public telephones, reports of fire reach fire stations late.

Roads to some shanty townships are impassable and the entire areas could go up like tinder boxes particularly that petrol tankers drive around these areas.

Efforts to get the provincial and local government division in the office of the Prime Minister to comment on this situation drew a blank. They are responsible for the fire stations under councils. Neither were attempts to get a reaction from the minister of Power, Transport and Communications successful.

CSO: 4700/687

ZIMBABWE ROUTE 'PLAYING SIGNIFICANT ROLE' FOR ZAMBIAN CARGO

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] **THE importance attached to the Dar es Salaam route as Zambia's lifeline during the struggle for Zimbabwe's independence has waned with the Tanzania-Zambia Railway and the Zambia-Tanzania Road Services now operating far below capacity.**

According to the 1981 economic report, cargo on the Dar es Salaam route has dropped to less than 16 per cent.

"The Zimbabwe route is now playing a significant role in the haulage of international traffic for imports and exports."

This new development has arisen because a large percentage of cargo comes from South Africa which proves to be a cheaper source and has the advantage of lower freight costs.

From January to March, the volume of imports

through Dar declined because traffic was diverted to the South African ports.

During the year, Tazara's performance deteriorated with a severe reduction of motive power.

The motive and volume of return cargo for the railway deteriorated further especially towards the end of the year and delays in payments to the Tanzanian Harbour Authorities by Zambian clearing agents nearly disrupted the import and export traffic on the route.

The problems of transportation were further compounded by a general reduction of trucks on Zam-Tan because of insufficient return cargo from the port.

At the same time, about 400 trucks were held at the port for want of cargo and import cargo through the port was minimal because most importers preferred the southern routes.

The report paints a gloomy picture for the future because of continued economic problems which the country had faced over the years.

There is little hope for optimism since economies in the developed countries do not indicate an upward trend.

It recommends that urgent steps should be taken this year in the mining, processing and export of precious and semi-precious stones so that the much-needed domestic

resources are available to support the country's development programme in the next few years before the long-term strategy of diversification of the mining sector bears fruit.

"But the country will need all the assistance from abroad to bridge her balance of payments gap, eliminate arrears payments and find resources for meeting her maintenance import requirements as well as for implementation of her development strategy."

The report paints a bad picture about employment prospects in the country saying there are far too many job seekers than the number of jobs the economy could provide.

There are about 58 000 people added to the labour force every year, compared with the increase in employment of 2,810 people.

Last Saturday, President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and Dr Kaunda pledged to revive bilateral economic links and effectively tackle problems affecting joint ventures like Tazara.

The two presidents who met in Mbala acknowledged that some joint ventures were dogged by administrative problems and after the summit the two leaders resolved to meet early next month to make a full review of Tazara operations and other transport-related issues.

CSO: 4700/687

CORRUPTION 'RIFE' AMONG POLICE OFFICERS GUARDING EMERALD AREAS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Excerpt] CORRUPTION is rife among police officers detailed to guard emerald areas on the Copperbelt, a reliable police source confirmed yesterday.

The source confirmed the scourge among police officers in Lusaka when asked whether the force would implement recommendations contained in a memorandum presented to Prime Minister Mundia by Senior Chief Mushili of Ndola Rural last week.

Among the recommendations presented to Mr Mundia during his tour of the emerald areas included the deportation of aliens and the transfer of all police officers in the "stones" areas to other provinces. They would be replaced with others because they had allegedly been "bought" by aliens.

The source said: "Officers involved in the operation are dealing with a delicate field and corruption cannot be ruled out."

On the call to transfer police officers from the areas because they had allegedly been bought by aliens, he declined to comment on the issue until police commissioner Mr Henry Mtonga had submitted a report to Inspector General of Police Mr Fabiano Chel.

Mr Mtonga was among Government and security officials who accompanied the Prime Minister to the emerald areas last week.

Smuggle

During his visit Mr Mundia instructed Mr Mtonga to furnish him with information on police officers conspiring with Senegalese to smuggle emeralds out of the country.

Mr Mundia asked Mr Mtonga to tell him "your officers accepting tips and bribes from these aliens that the heaven will fall on them. We pay them salaries, why should they accept bribes?"

UNZA STUDENTS PROTEST 'UNSATISFACTORY FEEDING ARRANGEMENTS'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 4 Feb 82 p 3

[Text] All students at the University of Zambia, Ndola Campus in Kitwe, yesterday boycotted classes and demonstrated outside the principal's office against what they termed unsatisfactory feeding arrangements.

The students are demanding separate eating facilities with Zambia Institute of Technology (ZIT) students with whom they share the campus.

At present UNZA and ZIT have an arrangement whereby the two administrations alternate weekly in buying food for the campus.

The UNZA students are against the idea because they say the ZIT administration repeatedly buys inferior food.

All efforts by officials to disperse the slogan-shouting students failed.

It was later agreed that University of Zambia Students Union (UNZASU) officials should sit down and discuss the issue with the principal, Professor Mubanga Kashoki and his staff. The students remained outside awaiting the outcome of the meeting.

Professor Kashoki confirmed that there had been some dissatisfaction by the UNZA students on eating arrangements at the campus.

"But there is nothing serious and all I can say is that we are in dialogue with the students right now," he said.

The idea of the two institutions sharing the campus has never gone down well with the students who have had frequent clashes over the last few years on a number of issues.

Late last year the commission of inquiry appointed by President Kaunda to look into the affairs of UNZA visited the campus and received submissions from the students on matters relating to the dining hall.

The government last year also appointed an administrative committee of inquiry to probe feeding arrangements in educational institutions.

Meanwhile, courses at the new Kasama Farm Training Institute will begin in April after the marking of aptitude tests sat by over 100 applicants for a course of commodity demonstrators, Zana reports.

The provincial agriculture officer for Northern Province, Mr Lazarus Shamabuyu, said in Kasama yesterday that furniture for the classrooms and offices as well as bedding for the dormitories at the institute have already been received.

Construction of the institute was financed by the World Bank and undertaken by Wjnberg Construction Company.

The new institute will replace the existing one at Mungwi, which will later be turned into a farmers training centre.

CSO: 4700/687

INCREASING COMMERCIAL INTEREST IN SHEEP BREEDING NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 1 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] ZAMBIA commercial farmers have kept sheep for many years although normally on a small scale.

They have been seen as essentially food for the house or staff.

Since the cessation of meat imports in the mid 1970s there has been a steady but significant increase in commercial interest.

Quality lamb has for sometime been selling at about twice the price of beef.

The demand comes mainly from expatriates, hotels and quality restaurants. Both French and Italian families consider lamb to be a highly desirable food, and furthermore are willing to pay high prices to get it.

The sheep boom has really taken off since the border with Zimbabwe opened up and the importation of sheep was again possible.

During UDI, Rhodesian farmers made considerable progress in developing their own sheep industry.

It has not only been possible for us to import breeding stock. There has been a very valuable exchange of expertise.

The Dorper Sheep Breeders Association of Central

Africa has been particularly active.

Zambian commercial farmers have attended courses in Zimbabwe and last April a special course was mounted in Mazabuka.

More recently Cooper Zambia arranged a tour for Mr Pat Retzlaff of the Grasslands Research Station. Several highly successful sheep field days were held.

Sheep are popular in several of the main farming areas.

In the Lusaka area much of the early pioneering was done by the late Mr Angus Loggie and his wife has continued the interest.

More recently Mr Charlie Harvey of Chisamba has become very interested and his farm was chosen for one of the field days.

The latest enthusiasts include Galaun Holdings, who are constructing a series of sheep paddocks at their Ngwerere farm.

Other important sheep expansion areas include Mazabuka, Mkushi and the Copperbelt.

The predominant breed in virtually all cases is the Dorper. This remarkable breed was originally produced by crossing the South African Blackhead Persian with the British Dorset Horn.

The Dorper combines the qualities of hardiness and heat tolerance of the first ancestor with the meat and breeding qualities of the second breed.

Its take off as a breed occurred in the 1960s and 1970s so that it is now the dominant commercial breed in Zimbabwe and Zambia.

In South Africa it comes second only to the Merino.

Unlike the Merino it carries very little wool and although some Zimbabwe farmers shear their Dorpers the wool fetches a rather low price.

With the surge in interest in sheep there is obvious concern over the future market for sheep meat. Can the high prices be maintained in the face of a rapid expansion in production?

So far there is little sign of any decline. One Makeni farmer sold a fat lamb to a hotel in Lusaka recently for K140 which is well above the prices obtained in Zimbabwe.

Obviously the prices obtained are related to the general and persistent shortage of beef which is currently being accentuated by the closure of the Southern Province.

If beef were ever to go into surplus so that it could be exported at world prices then it is likely that the lamb price would have to come down.

However, with a steadily rising demand for meat of all kinds that prospect still seems far away.

Where the increasing supply of sheep meat will probably have an impact is encouraging better quality lamb.

This is the main reason for the current interest in the Suffolk breed.

This British breed produces a large well fleshed lamb and makes an excellent cross with Dorper ewes.

The growth rates of the Dorper Suffolk crosses are exceptionally fast and such lambs should normally fetch a considerably higher price than the pure Dorper lambs.

It is however not so well acclimatised to Zambian conditions and those who have imported Suffolks have had a high mortality rate in the first year.

It remains to be seen whether the breed will become widely popular.

The Dorper breeders in Zimbabwe estimate that well over 300 ewes and around 60 rams have been exported to Zambia in the past 18 months.

Other imports of sheep have come from South Africa and Britain.

Undoubtedly, if foreign exchange had been freely available, there would have been a much larger importation.

However, according to a FAO sheep consultant who has recently visited the country, Zambia now has a wide enough genetic range to be self-sustaining without further importations.

What is now needed is a range of specialist breeders who will keep detailed

records of growth rates and breeding performance so that the standard of the stud sheep can be gradually improved.

It will be essential to have a system of registration and inspection at some stage and the Commercial Farmers Bureau is already making moves to form a sheep section.

According to Mr Retzlaff "sheep husbandry is at a very high level in Zambia", although obviously he visited mainly the better sheep farms.

Interest in the field days has been so strong that it is clear most sheep farmers realise they still have a lot to learn.

With progress being made at the present rate there is no reason why Zambia shouldn't in the future become a sheep exporter.

There are estimated to be about 20,000 sheep in commercial flocks in the country at present compared with 9,000 in 1957 and only about 5,000 in 1975.

One of the attractions of sheep is that they reproduce exceptionally rapidly.

Not only do sheep breed at about half the age of cattle but they have a shorter gestation period and frequently produce twins.

It would therefore be quite possible to double our sheep numbers over the next three to five years.

CSO: 4700/687

MINISTER ASKS NAMBOARD TO SEND FERTILIZER TO SOUTHERN PROVINCE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] NAMBOARD has been asked to suspend delivery of top dressing fertiliser to other parts of the country for two weeks and concentrate on the Southern Province.

Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa made the request in Kafue on Tuesday when he visited Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia (NCZ), manufacturers of fertiliser.

Mr Subulwa asked Namboard to consult regularly with Nitrogen Chemicals about the availability of fertiliser in Zambia.

There was an outcry for ammonium nitrate and uria fertiliser in the Southern Province which was used for top dressing in fields with growing crops, particularly maize.

The minister was informed by NCZ general manager Mr Chisambwe Kapihya that six rail wagons of ammonium nitrate fertiliser had been set aside for the Southern Province.

Mr Subulwa urged the NCZ to work hard and ensure that Maamba Collieries made available enough coal to the company for its operations.

Mr Kapihya said his company had so far supplied about 12,500 tonnes of ammonium nitrate fertiliser to Namboard.

NCZ was unable to meet the increasing demand until a

new K300 million plant was fully operational.

Meanwhile, farmers in Chipata continuing to face a serious shortage of fertiliser and are now predicting a poor yield this season.

The Eastern Cooperative Union (ECU) has confirmed the shortage but said there was nothing the union could do since it had failed to get sufficient supplies from Namboard.

District manager for Chipata South, Mr Fanwell Mugala said the flow of fertiliser from Namboard was poor.

Mr Mugala said his area needed about 10,000 bags of fertiliser but little had been received.

A spokesman from Chipata North blamed Namboard for causing the shortage, adding that the little he had received was rationed because of the high demand.

A Namboard spokesman was not available for comment.

—Zana.

MAIZE REDIRECTED AFTER SOUTH AFRICAN TROOPS SEIZE PONTOON

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 4 Feb 82 p 5

[Text] TRANSPORTATION of about 3,000 tonnes of maize from the World Food Programme (WFP) to famine-stricken areas of Imusho in the Western Province has been redirected after the seizure of the Katimamulilo pontoon by racist South African soldiers, deputy representative of the organisation Mr Vincei. Gondwe said in Lusaka on Monday.

Mr Gondwe said his organisation had given the maize to Namboard in Lusaka and asked the organisation to send an equivalent amount from its local depots in Mongu to the famine-stricken area.

This arrangement was made to cut down on transport costs from Lusaka to Imusho.

Mr Gondwe noted that the present rate of transportation was expensive as private transporters were demanding 40n a tonne per kilometre.

The rates were high because it would cost K72 a tonne for maize to be transported from Mongu to Sioma and the Government had instead sent five vehicles to the area to help transport the maize.

Although the seizure of the pontoon had created considerable food problems in the area initially, the problem had eased now after the Government sent five vehicles to the area.

Some maize from the WFP was stranded in Sesheke, but the organisation's only worry was to transport it to Imusho before floods begin.

He said they had already sent 800 tonnes of maize to the area and they were sending 300 tonnes of beans and 173 tonnes of cooking oil.

The WFP hoped by the end of this season people in Imusho would produce enough food so that the organisation could concentrate in other fields in the country.

So far the WFP had spent more than two million Kwacha on Imusho for food and other related matters, he said.

The organisation had recently concluded an agreement with the South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO) to provide food to Nyango settlement scheme and to the United Nations Institute for Namibia.

BRIEFS

NAMBOARD LAYOFFS--More than 1,000 workers are to be laid off by Namboard, a top union official disclosed on Monday. Among those to be laid off 819 are ungraded and 200 graded workers. The National Union of Industrial and Commercial Workers has rejected the move by Namboard, saying the reasons given for the action were not valid. NUCIW general secretary Mr Albert Mukange said this when he confirmed that Namboard had written to the union over the matter. "But we as a union are opposed to this move and we shall have to scrutinise the reasons that have led to this sad state of affairs before we accept the redundancies." Mr Mukange left for Lusaka to meet Namboard officials to discuss the redundancies. Before his departure he said: "We accepted the first redundancies in 1980 because the Party and its Government wanted to reorganise the company to make it effective, but we cannot accept this new move because we feel the reasons are not genuine." The general situation in industry was "very gloomy" and more redundancies should be expected because companies had no foreign exchange to buy raw materials to enable them to maintain production. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Feb 82 p 5]

CURRENCY EXCHANGE PERIOD EXTENDED--The period during which old currency notes can be exchanged for new ones at the Bank of Zambia offices in Lusaka and Ndola has been further extended to April 30 this year, according to the latest issue of the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. After that date, the Bank of Zambia will no longer exchange old notes for new ones. The Bank of Zambia had requested the general public to exchange their old notes at branches of commercial banks, Zambia National Building Society and at Post Offices up to September 13, 1980. However, the bank later felt it necessary to extend the period to November 30, 1980, to give a chance to those who had not exchanged their old notes to do so. Now this period has been further extended to April 30, after which, according to the gazette notice, there will be no further extensions. [Text] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 30 Jan 82 p 5]

CSO: 4700/687

MUGABE PROMISES THREE-YEAR PLAN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 82 p 9

[Text] Gwelo.--Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has disclosed that a three-year development plan will soon be unveiled to speed social reforms and transfer economic power from Whites to Blacks.

Mr Mugabe, addressing a Roman Catholic seminar in Gwelo, pledged his 22-month Black Socialist Government will continue to respect civil rights and will not interfere with the Church.

Mr Mugabe in the past has advocated social reforms, but this was the first time he indicated the extent to which he wants socialism to play in the so-called three-year transitional development plan, a document that is still being drafted.

The plan, the keystone of Zimbabwe's economy, has been eagerly awaited both by Whites who control that economy and Blacks restive about their exclusion from it.

Mr Mugabe, speaking to about 80 clerics, nuns and a sprinkling of White lay people, declared firmly that "political majority rule cannot peacefully co-exist with economic minority rule." Control of the economy and its resources, he asserted, "has to be established if democracy in the political sphere is to have any meaning."

Mr Mugabe, who, at independence, appealed to Whites to stay in Zimbabwe and help build it up after a bloody and bitter seven-year guerrilla war, cited examples of anomalies in the economy:

--Some 5 000 Whites owned most of the industry in a country of 190 000 Whites and 7,2 million Blacks--"a repugnant racial dimension".

--A yawning gap existed between wealthy white landowners and their black labourers, who are paid a statutory minimum wage of 85 Zimbabwe dollars (about R106) a month.

--In multi-national-controlled mines and industry there was "a highly objectionable element of...subjection to international forces."

Mr Mugabe declared that "capitalism cannot annihilate capitalism. A thief cannot be set to catch a thief."

Instead, Socialism "seeks to remove, destroy or modify the negative aspects of our social system."

The Government welcomed more State participation in industry, commerce and mining and would seek to establish State-run farms.

Before independence, conservative White governments owned television and radio stations, a steel mill, marketing corporations for farm produce, the railways and other businesses--all inherited by the ZANU Government.

Since independence, it had bought State controlling interests in a bank, newspapers and a pharmaceutical company.

The development plan would "adopt a socialist strategy aimed at achieving defined objectives within a three-year time-scale," the Prime Minister told the seminar.

He "hoped that the plan will lay a sound basis for the policy of socialism to gain momentum in future years."

While it was "not feasible" to socialise the entire system, the ultimate aim of the plan was to transfer resources and means of production "out of the grip of the capitalist bourgeoisie into the grip of the peasantry, the proletariat and the State."--Sapa-AP.

CSO: 4700/697

RF MPS GODDARD, WALKER LEAVE COUNTRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Feb 82 p 3

[Text]

DURBAN. — Two Republican Front MPs, Mr Donald Goddard, MP for Lundi, and Mr Dennis Walker, MP for Bulawayo North, have left Zimbabwe since last weekend.

The Citizen can disclose that Mr Goddard, the youngest of Mr Ian Smith's 29 White Members of the Zimbabwe Parliament, left the country on Friday evening. He flew to Johannesburg and at the weekend continued to the United Kingdom.

Mr Goddard, who often angered the government of Mr Robert Mugabe with outbursts in Parliament, feared arrest, according to friends. They told The Citizen this week that Mr Goddard decided to leave after he became suspicious that he was being watched by the Police Special Branch.

According to a close friend, Mr Goddard feared a similar fate to Mr Wally Stuttaford, the 61-year-old Republican Front MP who is still in detention.

According to his friends, it is not known

at this stage if Mr Goddard will return to Zimbabwe.

Mr Walker left Zimbabwe before the weekend and, according to reliable sources, crossed into Botswana. His present whereabouts are unknown.

A warrant had been issued for his arrest and the Special Branch in Zimbabwe has been keeping his home under close observation for the past 10 days.

Mr Walker returned to Zimbabwe late last month after holding a Press conference in

South Africa in which he claimed that he had not been involved in any plot to overthrow the Mugabe Government.

He subsequently took his seat in Parliament and no move was made to arrest him.

He suddenly disap-

peared two weeks ago when the Special Branch in Zimbabwe waited outside Parliament with a warrant for his arrest.

Mr Walker is believed to have left his wife and a child in South Africa before returning to Zimbabwe in January.

His home has been deserted for the last 15 days.

CHAOTIC CONDITIONS SAID TO PREVAIL AT MOZAMBIKAN PORTS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 82 p 9

[Article by Aida Parker: "Chaos at Ports"]

[Text]

SOUTH AFRICAN shippers are surprised by Mr Robert Mugabe's statement that Zimbabwe should soon be independent of oil shipments through the RSA, bringing it through the Beira pipeline instead, while Mozambique will also be handling additional capacity of other cargoes. ports and the allied reluctance of the National Railways of Zimbabwe to send its trucks to that country are among the major reasons that only one-tenth to one-fifteenth of our total imports or exports are shipped through Beira and Maputo.

This does not coincide with reports in Salisbury's reputable Financial Gazette.

In a main front-page article, the Gazette says: "Chaotic conditions at Mozambique

"One local shipper said that of the roughly 110 wagons allocated each week to transport tobacco, only five are sent to Maputo while the rest are handled through South Africa.

"He explained the NRZ attitude by saying that turn-around times for those to South Africa, and that trucks are sometimes not returned at all, but all sent with Mozambican goods to Malawi."

The Gazette reports that a Zimbabwe shipper recently carried out an on-the-spot investigation of the facilities in Maputo. "He found that the port suffered from a serious lack of middle management, rail wagon distribution problems, congestion at the container terminal by unwieldy packing and unpacking procedures, and a shortage of equipment and spares."

CSO: 4700/697

BRIEFS

SA INSURANCE COMPANY FINED--A South African-based insurance company has been fined Zim dollars 103 000 (about R136 000) by the Salisbury High Court yesterday for paying parts of the salaries of 44 of its Zimbabwean employees outside this country. Santam Insurance Company was convicted earlier last week by Mr Justice McNally of paying ZD102 710 into South African bank accounts of local employees between April 1, 1975, and March 31, 1980. This contravened both the 1965 Exchange Control regulations and new regulations gazetted on July 8, 1977. The amount was paid from company funds at the head office in Cape Town, though the full salaries were recorded in Salisbury as being paid by the Zimbabwe office. Mr Justice McNally said the fact that there was no financial prejudice to Zimbabwe and that Santam did not profit from the offences constituted special reason for not ordering that the money be forfeited to the State. He ruled, however, there were no special reasons for not penalising the company with the mandatory minimum dollar-for-dollar fine. Sight could not be lost of the flagrant breach of the law of the country by a foreign company doing business, and apparently profitable business, in this country, said the judge. The "very unfair advantage" the employees gained with the co-operation of Santam in breaking the law, had also be borne in mind. Mr Justice McNally fined the insurance company ZD21 000 (about R28 000) on the first count and ZD82 000 (R107 000) on the second-committed after July 1977.--Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Feb 82 p 9]

CSO: 4700/697

END

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

FEB 25-82